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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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RECORD SHELLING PRECEDES FALL OF SAILLY-SAILLISEL

With Defences Wrecked, Germans Could Make Little Resistance

ATTACKED 3 SIDES

Contest Continues in Subterranean Passages Of Ancient Castle

OF SPECIAL VALUE

Village Is Last Supporting Position to Cambrai; Expect Big Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 18.—Monday and the day defore were marked, on the whole Somme front, by intense artillery and aviation activity and, in some sectors, by sharp infantry engagements, but operations surpassing all the others developed north of the river. These enabled the French to penetrate the village of Sailly-Saillisel.

The bombardment preceding the infantry action was one of the most terrible the Germans have yet sustained. During the previous forty hours, the positions occupied by them west of the road to Bapaume were submitted to a terrific hammering and powerful concrete trenches built east of the work known as The Tripot were completely wrecked when reached by the French infantry and the men of our storming columns met with serious resistance only on the outskirts of the village, which was formidably defended.

The attack against Sailly-Saillisel was made from three sides at the same time. The first column started from north-east of Rancourt and captured the defences of the Castle from the rear.

Fight For Ruined Church

The second debouched from the north-west and assailed the ruins of the church, where machine-guns were hidden. The third column of attack, whose mission was to stop German re-inforcements on Le Transloy road, crossed two successive lines of trenches and entered the northern part of the village.

The struggle was particularly keen around the castle, which had been transformed into a fortress and did not fall until after several attempts. Fighting is being pursued in the subterranean works connecting the castle with the village.

Among the ruins of the church, equally severe hand-to-hand fighting took place and the ruins changed hands several times, as well as the houses bordering the highway from Peronne to Bapaume. One cluster of houses was taken, lost and regained six times.

Ceaseless and most desperate assaults, with a considerable number of effectives, launched by the Germans to re-capture the ground they had lost, were steadily repulsed by the French, who held and consolidated the part they have occupied of Sailly and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans by the curtain-fire of their 75 caliber guns.

Sailly Exceptionally Important

The French positions now include the whole part of the village on the left side of the road between Bapaume and Peronne. Doubtless, the Germans will do their utmost to keep the other part of Sailly-Saillisel, which is of exceptional value to them, the village being the last supporting position and the last strong rampart in front of the vast plain of Cambrai and the struggle is likely to continue desperately at this point.

Three attacks made by the enemy at Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed, with considerable losses. We entirely maintained all our gains.

The Germans attacked east of Berny-en-Santerre and some penetrated our advanced elements, but were immediately killed or captured. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Effort to Calm Parliament Before Further Nomination Is Made for Foreign Office

Government Trying to Settle Trouble Arising from Opposition of Premier and Hsuchow Clique to Tong

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 19.—The Peking Gazette understands that the Government may delay the nomination of another candidate for the Foreign Office portfolio, pending a satisfactory change in the attitude of Parliament concerning the alleged opposition of the Premier and the Hsuchow conference to the appointment of Tong Shao-yi. Meanwhile, the Vice-Minister, Hsia Yi-ting, will take formal charge of the Waichiao-pu, thus largely relieving Dr. Chen Chin-tao.

As a result of the dispute between the Administrative Court and the Ministry of the Interior, a number of Members of Parliament propose to impeach Chow Shu-mou, basing their charges on the recent case of the dismissed officials.

Meanwhile, the report of the resignation of Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Home Affairs, appears to be premature. He intends to hold a meeting of his Parliamentary supporters, in order to decide a course of action.

A number of provincial authorities and Central Government officials have suggested the abolition of the posts of Taoyin. On the other hand, it is deemed necessary to retain the Taoyins in certain provinces where the means of communication are limited, making it impossible for the Governor to exercise direct control over district magistrates.

The Government, therefore, proposes that only those posts which are considered superfluous should be dispensed with.

President's Birthday

Peking, October 19.—A Cabinet order was issued yesterday night, granting a holiday to all Government officials today, in order to celebrate the President's birthday. The Ministry of Education ordered the closing of all schools in Peking and the Provinces. It is understood that President Li Yuan-hung much opposed an official celebration of his birthday, but the Cabinet, on the initiative of the Premier, felt it proper that the occasion should be observed in a fitting manner.

Rival to Feng Kuo-chang

Peking, October 18.—The Pingcheng Club has decided to recommend Lu Yung-ting, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, as a candidate for Vice-President of the Republic.

More Honors Awarded

The following are the important mandates of October 17.

1.—Princes Tsai Hsun, Tsai Tse, Tsai Chen, Tsai Yin, Yu Lang, Pa Chu and Noloha are granted the 1st Class Order of Chiaho and Chilin and Grand Cordon of the Chu Yi-fang with the Grand Cordon of the 2nd Class order of Chiaho. Prince Tsai Jung is granted the 2nd Class Order of Chiaho with brilliants.

2.—Hsia Yi-ting is appointed the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3.—Wang Wen-hua is appointed Lieutenant General of the Army and Hsiun Chi-hsun Major General with the brevet rank of Lieutenant General of the Army.

4.—Lung Shi-chu is appointed the Commissioner of Defence of Nanchaolien in the province of Kwangtung.

One Of Originators Of The War Is Dead

Kerovic, Involved in Serajevo Tragedy, Dies in Military Prison

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 16.—It is reported from Serajevo that Kerovic, one of the murderers of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, has died in the military prison.

The Japanese Murder Case Gets New Start

Once more it is on the run—that Japanese murder case—and the Mixed Court officials have marked up the whole of next week for it but with small hope that this allocation will be sufficient. As the genial Magistrate Kwan came into court, his eyes roamed round as though looking for an old friend and, sure enough, it was there.

One of the accused happened to be carrying a ham when he was arrested and that ham has come to be as much a fixture as the well-fed Chinese sergeant who goes to sleep at the door. The blood-stained choppers and sheets have been taken away—but the ham, never!

The Magistrate's expansive smile was broader than ever as he took in review the army of interpreters, the lawyers, et al. He seemed to be saying: "Well, gentlemen, we have had a long vacation and though we are pretty well tired of this case, let's get right ahead."

Nothing doing. They put on the stand Mrs. Ikihara, widow of one of the victims and extracted with much detail how Woo came to the house once and had a cup of tea and the next time he didn't have one. On one occasion she wanted to speak to him and asked him into a private room, but he would not go and so they stayed where they were and talked.

No, they did not stand in the right-hand corner from the door. She was positively certain it was the left-hand corner—and so on.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 76.4 and the minimum 58.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 86.9 and 67.6.

Redmond Pleads Hard For Irish Home Rule

'Trust Ireland,' He Says and Obtain Solution of Rapidly Increasing Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, moved that the present system of government in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting and was mainly responsible for the rebellion. He said that the object of the motion was to draw attention to the unsatisfactory situation in Ireland, which is full of menace to the aspirations of Ireland and a good understanding between Great Britain and Ireland and also to the highest interests of the Empire.

Mr. Redmond complained that the efforts of the Nationalists to popularise recruiting in Ireland have been thwarted by the War Office. Nevertheless, 157,000 men in Ireland have enlisted in the army, of whom 92,000 are Catholics, and 10,000 in the navy. Recruiting had diminished and Sinn Feinism increased from the day the Coalition Government was formed.

Finally, came the rebellion. If the latter had been dealt with as General Botha dealt with the rising in South Africa, he was profoundly convinced that the situation would have been saved. It would be a disaster if the Irish regiments at the front were not kept up to full strength.

He would do everything to prevent that, but it was no use asking the impossible. Compulsion would make matters worse. It was the duty of the Empire to settle the Irish question on the basis of freedom and responsibility.

Let the Government take its courage in both hands, trust Ireland and put the Home Rule Act into operation, for the present condition of things was injuriously affecting the British cause throughout America and the Dominions, especially, at present, in Australia. Therefore, he appealed to the Government, as one prepared to continue honestly to do his best to help win the war, to hearken seriously to his warning and advice.

Eminent American Physician Stricken in War Hospital

(Dr. Joseph Blake and some of his patients)

New York, September 15.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the New York surgeon who has been operating on the wounded in France since the war started, is ill at the hospital at Risoranges, according to Dr. A. Desjardins, his assistant, who arrived here from Bordeaux, on the French liner La Rouraine, Dr. Desjardins said Dr. Blake was stricken on September 1 and he was surprised that no word of Dr. Blake's illness had been cabled here.

CHASE GERMANS DOWN TRANSYLVANIAN SLOPES

Fighting General on Mountain Frontier; Invaders 10 Mil s Inside Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 17.—An official communique reports: We are resuming the offensive in the Predeal region and are pursuing the enemy on the Transylvanian slopes of the mountains. Very stubborn fighting is in progress.

The enemy are attacking violently, but, up to the present, unsuccessfully, on the whole Carpathian front. All the military news is reassuring.

An earlier communique shows that severe fighting is proceeding along the whole mountain frontier from Caineni, west of Brasso, to the Bicaz Valley, not far from Bukhovina. Everywhere, the attacks of the enemy were repulsed, with heavy losses and, in some cases, they were driven beyond the frontier.

The fighting was hottest in the Ojtuz Valley, north-west of Brasso. Here, the positions on the frontier were repeatedly changing hands. Farther south, in the Bodza Valley, the enemy were compelled to retire northwards.

The communique mentions that the enemy have reached Agas, ten miles on the Rumanian side of the Gyima Pass, where the railway runs from north-eastern Transylvania into northern Rumania and says that fighting is proceeding. The communique shows that the rest of the line is firm.

Meanwhile, the Russians are heavily engaged repulsing an enemy attack at Dorna Vatra, in the south-western corner of Bukhovina, where the Russo-Rumanian front joins and, elsewhere, are attacking fiercely, while a telegram from the Servian headquarters states that the Russian, French and Servian attack on the main Bulgarian line defending Monastir began on Saturday and Generalissimo Sarrail and the Crown Prince of Servia watched the fighting the whole day.

London, October 17.—Stanley Washburn, who is at the Rumanian headquarters, states that the Rumanians west of Brasso began an orderly retirement on the 8th, taking up positions along the foot-hills defending Predeal Pass. The movement represents a re-distribution, in order to shorten their line and was not forced by local necessity. During the retirement, the enemy were not even in touch with the Rumanians.

The nature of the country is such that the Rumanians should hold the enemy. While the situation is not acute, the potential menace of the massing of German troops in heavy strength will be realised.

China Will Be Chief After-War Commerce Arena, British Think

Oriental School Keen To Produce Efficients; Appeal For Endowments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—A letter of appeal, issued by the committee of the London Oriental School and signed by Earl Curzon, as chairman, Earl Crome, Q., Lord Mayor and others, states that the annual income now in view is £7,000. It asks for an endowment fund of £150,000, towards which £10,000 has been raised.

The letter states that a higher standard of efficiency in Oriental knowledge will be required of officials after the war and preparation is required for the commercial war which will be fiercely waged following the cessation of hostilities. Information has been received that important steps are already being taken in Germany to give a higher education to Germans about to proceed to the East.

The commercial war will probably be acutest and the opportunities greatest in China if British business representatives are properly equipped to take advantage of them.

It emphasises the need for closer co-operation, clearer understanding, a livelier interest and wider recognition of their common aim between His Majesty's subjects in the East and in the West and urges particularly the claims to further recognition of Indian studies, especially in view of the splendid part played by India in the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s Poltava .....Oct. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 26
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.* Oct. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about October 24, per O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Singapore on October 13, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

* To connect with the s.s. Ecuador or Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

RED CROSS COLLECTORS GATHER SILVER HARVEST

Many Shanghai Workers Aid In Cause; Tls. 1,590, $1,600, £15 Comes in By Mail

Various estimates were given last night of the amount realized by the workers for "Our Day" for the British Red Cross Fund and all estimates far exceeded what the most optimistic members of the committee had hoped to collect. Throughout the day fair workers waylaid pedestrians and workers in offices and collected their tribute to the cause. This money was placed in the Red Cross boxes but the committee was unable to count it last night. Most of the boxes were filled with money of all kinds and denominations when they were turned in to the committee at the Astor House last evening.

The following amounts were received by the committee yesterday morning by mail and by chit: Tls. 1,590, $1,600 and £15. One of the richest harvests of dollars during the day, however, came from the lottery and bazaar conducted in the Astor House dining hall balcony last evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. Tickets for the lottery drawing were sold out soon after the doors were opened. A score of girls dispensed cigars and cigarettes and flowers throughout the hotel during the evening.

The members of the committee, Messrs. H. Phillips, chairman, Campbell Henderson and A. G. Mossop, secretaries, George Lanning and Cecil Holliday, treasurers, extended their thanks last evening to the Red Cross collectors, including the members of the Howitt Phillips Repertory Company who assisted in the collections. The Eastern, Star and Central garages also donated motor cars for the committee members and workers throughout the day. A complete counting of the proceeds of the day will be given out this evening.

Armed Robbers Get $1,900; Five Captured

Eight armed robbers raided a cash shop at 31 North Honan Road shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After intimidating the clerks by threatening them with knives and pistols the robbers escaped with about $1,900. The detectives of the West Hongkew station were notified and they gave chase. They succeeded in capturing five of the band. Two were armed with pistols and one had a large knife. They also recovered about $500 of the stolen money. Their cases will be heard today in the Mixed Court. The capture of the five yesterday makes a total of nine held in the West Hongkew station charged with armed robbery.

CONSTANTINE FIRM IN INTENTION TO GARRISON LARISSA

Deferred Departure Only At Earnest Pleading Of High Ministers

SCORES LAMBROS

Declares That Only Confederate Could Present Such Note as Allies'

PREMIER TO QUIT

Early Realises 'That Country Is Under An Autocracy'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 18.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail states that there were high words between King Constantine and the Premier, Professor Lambros, when the latter presented the French Admiral's refusal to moderate the demands of the Allies. The King told the Premier that only a confederate of the Admiral could present such a Note. Professor Lambros afterwards told his friends that he intended to resign, as he realised that the country was under an autocracy.

King Is Very Angry

When the French sailors were landed, the King was extremely angry and said that there was nothing left for him but to go to Larissa. M. Skouloudis, M. Gounaris and others hastened to Tatoi and implored the King not to take such an irrevocable step and the King deferred his departure.

Meanwhile, the evidence is growing of the King's intention to organise a defence at Larissa. The adjoining stations are full of field-guns, shells and rifles.

A Servian official despatch from Salonica reports: We attacked the Bulgarians at Dobropolje and Sokol, on the 16th. Our operations continued successfully on the 17th.

Severe Allied Measures

Athens, October 18.—Very severe measures to maintain order have been taken. The French detachments have been re-inforced by 100 men and four machine-guns. The whole force is situated at Zappeion Park.

The French were cheered as they were marching up Stadium Street. They met a Greek naval detachment, which turned into a side street.

The Allies having demanded 200 carriages belonging to the Larissa Railway, for the Allied troops in Macedonia, the Government replied that it is prepared to provide some carriages, but the handing over of the number demanded, which constitutes half the rolling-stock of the railway, would paralyse traffic.

Offer to Evacuate Larissa

A long interview between King Constantine and Sir Francis Elliott, the British Minister, took place yesterday evening. It is reported that the former insisted upon the groundlessness of the suspicion that the Greeks contemplated an attack on General Sarrail's forces from the south and declared his readiness to withdraw the forces from Larissa as proof of his bona-fides.

Monastir-Florina Track Is Defended from French

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 17.—Local attacks near Grabenica, south of Monastir, on the Czerna and north of the Nidze-Planina, were repulsed.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 16.—Delayed reports now on hand state that the hostile attacks of October 14, on both sides of the railroad from Monastir to Florina, were repulsed, with enormous losses to the French. Before the front of one of our battalions, we buried 485 dead, among whom were four officers.

On October 14 and 15, the Servians made extraordinary efforts to break through our front on the Czerna, between Brod and Skotchivir, but without success. In the night to the 16th, the Servians launched eight strenuous attacks in the same sector, only to be repulsed, with great losses.

Our infantry let them approach up to the barbed wire entanglements. The enemy were repulsed and then driven back by counter-attacks, one mine-thrower and one machine-gun being captured.

MR. TONG SHAO-YI TO QUIT READING PAPERS!

Since his return from Tientsin, Mr. Tong Shao-yi has been living very quietly. He has made some resolutions, according to close friends, among them the following:

To read no newspapers for three months.

To walk four Chinese miles and take other exercise every morning.

To retire at 10 p.m. and arise at 6 a.m. daily.

To eschew politics and attend strictly to his business affairs.

Many Fierce Attacks On Galicia Line Are Defeated by Russians

Big Force of Turks and Kurds Loses Heavily in Battle In Erzingan Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 18.—An official communique reports: North of Korytnitza, obstinate fighting continues. Fierce counter-attacks made by the enemy here and near Bolshovce were repelled.

All attacks made by the enemy near Dorna Vatra were repulsed. Snow is falling in the Carpathians.

The battleground of Bolshovce is between the railways running northward to Brzezany and north-westward to Eisbatchoff. Bolshovce is about a mile west of the former place and less than two miles from the latter.

Since Halicz was last mentioned in communiques, the fighting on the Narayuvka has shifted considerably southwards and is approaching the northern forts of Halicz.

We repulsed, with heavy losses, attacks made by considerable forces of Turks and Kurds, sixty versts south of Erzingan.

London, October 18.—A late despatch from Petrograd states that a sanguinary frontal battle is proceeding three miles north of Halicz bridge-head, in the angle formed by the junction of the Narayuvka and Gnita Lipa. The losses on both sides are very heavy.

The railway from Halicz to Jidatchoff is under the Russian fire and the enemy's communications between Halicz and Lemberg are threatened.

Russian Mass Assaults Fail to Achieve Object

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 17.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: At the front of General von Linsingen, to the west of Lutsk and at the front of General von Bohm-Ermolli, on the Narayovka, strong Russian attacks were defeated. In these attacks, the Russians again used vast masses of men, without achieving any success.

Since the early morning, newly concentrated and reconstructed formations stormed ten times against the positions of the Hanoverian and Brunswick troops, between Siniovka and Zubilno and against the Austro-Hungarian lines south-west of Zaturcy, which had been kept under the strongest artillery fire in the meantime. All the attacks were fruitless.

Towards the evening, three strong attacks were launched against the sector Pustumty-Bubnov, after a strong artillery preparation, but failed likewise, under great losses.

The hostile artillery fire directed against the positions of General Count Bothmer's army at noon increased to the highest intensity and lasted until darkness, only being interrupted by repeated charges. All the infantry attacks were repulsed and here also the enemy suffered a heavy defeat.

The Fusiliers of the Guard and the Pomeranian Grenadiers pursued the retreating enemy and conquered the foremost enemy trenches on a breadth of 2 kilometers and brought in 36 officers, 1,900 men and 10 machine-guns.

Army group of Archduke Karl: The advance of the Russian battalions on October 15, near Yamnica, north of Stanislau, had as little success as the attacks against the summit of the Daycoman, in the Carpathians. South of Dorna Vatra, our troops conquered the heights east of the Negrii rivulet.

The Rumanians are resisting on the pass roads at the eastern front, to the south and the west of Brasso. The general situation is unchanged. There is no news from the Dobrudja.

£1,000 to Red Cross From Prince of Wales

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The Prince of Wales has donated £1,000 to the British Red Cross Society.

New York Police Use Merchandise Trucks on Riot Calls

POLICE RESPONDING TO RIOT CALL. (INTL. FILM SERVICE)

The life of a New York policeman, especially among the reserves, is not all "beer and skittles" these days, when car strikers riot, and street cars don't run any too frequently. In order to get to the scene of disorder the blue coats have commandeered big merchandise trucks in several cases. The accompanying photograph shows a platoon of reserves responding to an alarm.

Record Shelling At Fall of Sailly

(Continued from Page 1)

others were repulsed in disorder, leaving a number of dead.

London, October 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: Despite heavy rain during the night, we progressed at various points between the Albert-Bapaume road and Les Boeufs and took some prisoners.

All Germans' Positions Under Heavy Cannonade

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 17.—There was a lively patrol and fire activity at many places of the front. Our positions on both sides of the Somme were subjected to strong artillery fire during the day-time, which was vigorously answered.

Our observation flyers co-operated efficiently against the hostile batteries. In the evening, north of the river, the enemy attacked the connecting lines of Gueudecourt and Sailly. South of the river, they attacked our positions north of Fresnes and Mazancourt. Near Gueudecourt, the charges broke down in our curtain-fire, near Sailly and Fresnes in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which is still continuing about small pieces.

Our battle-planes brought down 6 machines, 3 of them behind the hostile lines. Captain Boelcke again disabled 2 machines.

In the Champagne, a French advance north of Le Mesnil was repulsed. In the Argonnes and in the Meuse sector, there were lively artillery duels at some places.

Germany is Treating Her Prisoners Better

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the latest report from the American Embassy in Berlin showed some improvement in the treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

TRACE KUT PRISONERS

2,850 Located; Receive Fairly Good Treatment in Camps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—Mr. H. W. Forster stated in Parliament, today, that about 2,850 of the prisoners of all ranks taken at Kut have been accounted for, including Indian troops and those reported to be exchanged or dead. They are distributed over some sixteen places. The information received is scanty, but it is believed that those in camps are being fairly well treated.

GINNELL APOLOGISES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The House of Commons has agreed to the termination of the suspension of Mr. Laurence Ginnell, M. P. for North West Meath, who has written an apology to the Speaker.

"I see that those China Realty ads are still running in THE CHINA PRESS. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man, and I myself have bought two or three plots of land.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that, if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our speciality is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,

39 Nanking Road

Australian Soldier's Letter to Sister Here Tells of Somme Fight

A young Australian soldier who went through the big offensive on the Somme has written an account of his experiences to his sister, a Shanghai lady. The letter contains many intimate touches and graphically depicts the savage nature of the fighting and the high spirit of the men engaged. We are permitted to publish the part that follows:

"My dear F.:—Just a line to let you know how things are going with me in England. I suppose by now you will have heard that I have been wounded. I would have written before, but did not wish to cause you any uneasiness. I now have to write with my left hand.

"Well, our division was in the big push on the Somme. It was on the 19th of July that we made our charge, and believe me, we gave the Huns 'some hurry up,' capturing theirs three lines of defense and something like three hundred prisoners.

"At five in the afternoon of that day I was carrying 60 pounds of bombs while the Germans were blowing our communication trench to pieces with shrapnel and high explosives and our lads were going down like skittles, I seemed to have a charmed life. Twice I was knocked down and buried under sand-bags, but only bruised and shaken. I was still all right, thank God. A young officer just in front of me had his right eye blown clean out, in fact, his eye, and that part of his head fell on my tunic. I caught him when he fell.

"Our battalion was in possession of Fritz's lines when our officers called for volunteers to go over with water and sand-bags. Five other pioneers and myself went over but we had hardly appeared when two men went down. They were raking us with shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

"After the first trip we went back again for more water as the boys were wanting it badly. This time they got my mate and myself. They got him through the leg and me through the right hand. It took me 41 hours to crawl back as I got caught in the trip wires and was torn up some. All I had to do was hold up my hand or head and I would have gotten another crack. I shall never forget those hours. A shell lobbed into the ground just a few yards from where I was. I couldn't move, so I just offered up a little prayer and God answered it for the shell did not explode.

"I then crawled on and finally crawled into an old trench and landed on top of a dead German who evidently had been there for some time as the rats were having a good time on him. My hand was beginning to make me grit my teeth. I would have given a lot for a drink of water and a cigarette. I had now lost my mate so I pulled myself together and made a dash for our parapet with a shower of bullets after me.

"The fun was not over so I had to go along a communication trench to the dressing station. On the way I picked up a poor lad with one of his legs almost off; he was crying for someone to shoot him. I carried him the best I could until we met a stretcher; he died as I was placing him on it. I did not reach a doctor for some hours after that.

"It was Hell, F——, that's the only way I can describe it. I was sent down to Bologne and then on to England. I arrived in Manchester on the 26th. My hand was all smashed; the bullet, an explosive one, went through the back near the second finger and blew off the side of the hand. They said here I would lose my hand but it has now healed all right. The doctors think the nerves have been shot out, and if that is so, of course, I will never have much use of that hand again. That thought makes me rather miserable at times, for F——, you know I have my wife and two kiddies to look after when I get back to Australia."

IMPORTANT

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd., beg to remind the Public of the important Auction of Provisions at their Sales Room

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

A unique opportunity of purchasing high-class goods at your own price.

Small assorted lots to suit the moderate buyer.

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

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Billiard Tables, Cloths and Accessories:

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Patent "Burwat Steel Vacuum" Cushions,

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It is better to swear by Dunlops than to swear at other makes.

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MURDERERS IN KOREA ARE STILL AT LARGE

Police Searching Country For Bandits Who Figured In Attempted Bullion Robbery

FIVE NATIONALS VICTIMS

Welhaven a Norwegian Who Had Taken Out First Naturalization Paper in U. S.

Seoul, October 10.—The bandits who killed one foreigner and wounded two others in the attempted robbery of the "bullion party" of the Oriental Consolidated gold mine in northern Korea last Friday are still at large. The Japanese police, however, are working with the greatest energy and the measures taken seem to make the capture certain within a short time.

This affair, which cost Mr. Fin Welhaven, the brother of the manager of the mine, his life, has had no parallel since the mine began its producing career eighteen years ago, and as the foreign victims of the bandits' bullets are well-known, the incident has naturally caused a painful impression among the foreign community in Korea.

Since the first reports of the fight were received here, further details have become known, and it is now possible to give a connected account of the affray. The victims are:

Mr. Fin Welhaven, brother of the general manager of the mines, killed;

Captain E. S. Barstow, in command of the party, shot through the calf;

Mr. A. Williams, one of the office staff at the mine, so severely wounded that his foot has had to be amputated.

The Japanese gendarme and Chinese musketeer, both killed.

Five Nations Represented

No fewer than five nationalities are represented in the "incident." Mr. Welhaven was a Norwegian who had lived in the United States and had taken out his first naturalization papers there. Captain Barstow is American and Mr. Williams English. Captain Barstow is well-known owing to a long connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

While some details are yet unknown, even to the authorities here the main outlines of the daring crime are clear. Every month a party leaves the Uusan mine otherwise called the American mines, belonging to the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd., with the bullion taken out during the month. This is handed to the Japanese bank at Mochuri, and specie is taken back to meet the pay roll and local charges at the mine. The bullion was worth yen 300,000, and about yen 90,000 was being taken back. Captain Barstow was in charge of the party, which travelled in a Chinese cart and a "buckboard" wagon. He had with him Mr. Welhaven and Mr. Williams, and the Japanese policemen as escort. All were heavily armed.

A Regular Monthly Event

The journey to and from the mine is a regular monthly event, well known to every inhabitant of the district. Every yard of the route is known in advance and the times at which it will pass the "strategic" points can be stated almost as accurately as a time-table. In the circumstances the surprising thing is not that the outrage occurred but that this is the first case in eighteen years. Previous immunity must also be assumed to explain the smallness of the official escort provided for such a valuable convoy.

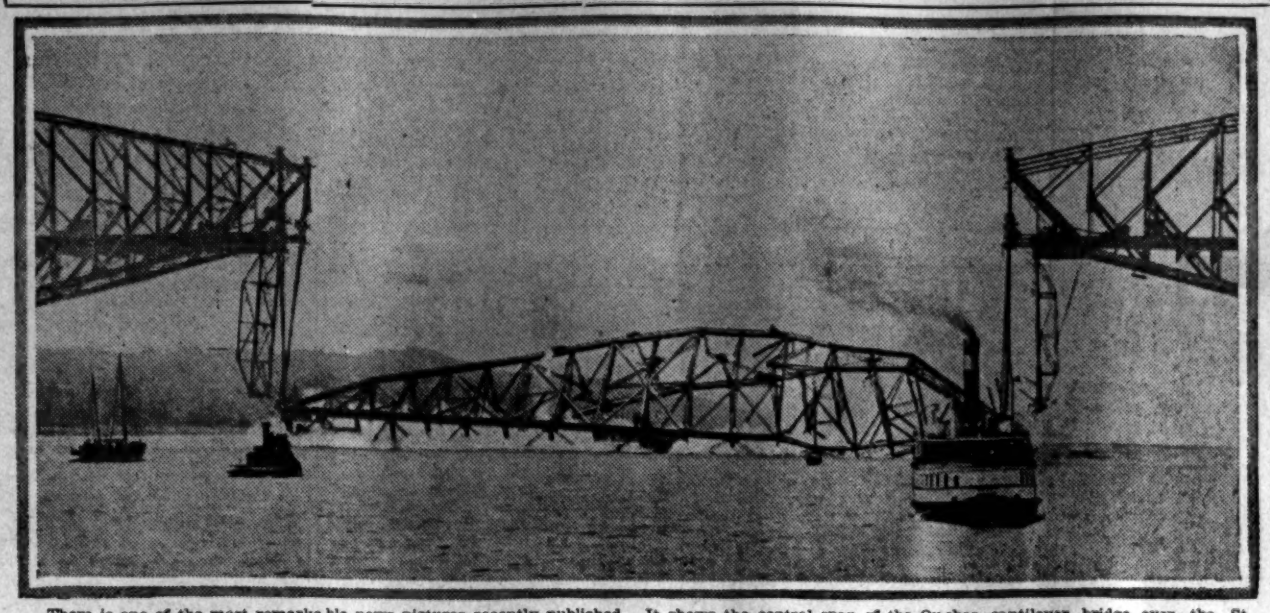
When the party entered a precipitous defile about 50 miles from Mochuri and ten miles from Malbong, the nearest of the mining camps, rifle fire was opened from the robbers in ambush. The Chinese car was in front, the "buckboard," with apparently the three Europeans on board was behind. It was not a "hold up"; the party was allowed to pass the robbers, and fire was opened from behind, and concentrated on the wagon, which the robbers supposed to contain the specie. Apparently, despite their injuries, the three Europeans and the two constables made such a vigorous resistance that the robbers eventually made off. The Chinese cart, which contained the specie, seems to have galloped on. It was not pursued and reached Mailong camp in safety where relief was organized. The doctor, unfortunately, was at the main camp, 35 miles from the scene of the attack. Before he could reach the pass Mr. Welhaven had died in a Korean hut by the roadside to which he was carried, and symptoms of gangrene were showing in Mr. Williams's leg.

Manchurian Frontier Closed

The Japanese authorities, on being informed at once closed the Manchurian frontier and established a cordon round the district. The capture of the gang is believed to be a matter of only a few hours. A rumor that one of the robbers was killed has not been confirmed. The number of the band is put down at 12 and they were armed with at least five modern rifles. Their nationality is uncertain. Koreans certainly participated but it is suspected that others were associated with them.

M. Bribosia, the Belgian Consul, and Mme. Bribosia, had a narrow escape from being mixed up with the affair. They were going to Unsan to spend a few days at the mine as guests of Mr. Welhaven, the general manager, and were at Mochuri when the mine party left. Thieir program was to go up country with Captain Barstow, but Mme. Bribosia was fatigued by the journey and they decided to rest in Mochuri for a day.

Remarkable Action Picture Shows Quebec Bridge Span Collapsing



There is one of the most remarkable news pictures recently published. It shows the central span of the Quebec cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River, collapsing just as it was being raised into position from pontoons. The span was 640 feet long and weighed more than 5,000 tons. Some 25 persons lost their lives when the great structure broke and sank in 200 feet of water. More than 50,000 people had gathered on the river banks to watch the ceremony of hoisting the central span into place, which was to have completed one of the greatest engineering projects of the world.

SAN FRANCISCO HINDUS ATTACK POET TAGORE

No Improvement in India Under British Rule, They Tell Sir Rabindranath

San Francisco, October 9.—Attacks of the Hindu residents here against Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet who is visiting America, have reached a serious stage. Sir Rabindranath's speeches do not please the Hindus.

They ray that since India has been brought under British control, no improvement has been made and that the number of poor has greatly increased. They inquire if the Indian poet is satisfied with conditions in this country just because he is the possessor of an English title.

Police Guard Tagore

San Francisco, October 9.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet, left here for Southern California yesterday. Precautions are being taken by the American police authorities against the Indian revolutionists who are reported to have been plotting against the poet.

STANDARD OIL STEAMER ANTWERPEN IS SUNK

11,000 Ton Vessel, Owned By American Petroleum Company, Left N.Y. On Aug. 31

London, September 13.—The new Dutch steamer Antwerpen of 11,300 tons gross has been sunk, according to an announcement made today by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The sinking of the Norwegian steamer Kong Ring was also reported by the agency. The crew of the latter vessel has been saved.

The Dutch steamer Antwerpen was built at Newport News. She belonged to the American Petroleum Company of Rotterdam and left Newport News in ballast on her maiden voyage for New York August 24 and sailed August 31 from Bayonne, N. J., for London on her first trip across the Atlantic.

The Antwerpen, which the first foreign ship ever built at Newport News, was in command of Captain Herman Segebarth, who formerly commanded the oil tanker America. She was 460 feet long, had a 60 feet beam, and was 30 feet in depth. The steamer was an oil burner and carried wireless apparatus.

The Kong Ring was a vessel of 1,611 tons. She was owned in Christiania.

HENRY FORD IS OUT IN PRAISE OF WILSON

'Every Neighbor You Meet Will Tell You the Good Things He Has Done'

New York, September 15.—Announcement was made at Democratic national headquarters last night that Henry Ford had come out with a strong indorsement of President Wilson. An interview with Mr. Ford, published in The San Francisco Bulletin yesterday, was telegraphed here. It said in part:

"Because of the many good things President Wilson has done, I think he should be commended and heartily appreciated. I don't want to draw a parallel between the professions and the aims of the Republican and Democratic Parties. In fact, the present trip of mine is purely a private one, and mostly for recreation. I had hoped to avoid any newspaper publicity. I do not desire to talk politics.

"Every neighbor you meet will tell you the good things in the Administration of President Wilson. I feel just as these people do about what he has done, and realize keenly that his great neutrality policy during the European war has had the patent successful result of keeping this country at peace. The efforts of his opponents to try and make political capital because of President Wilson's determination not to measure swords with poor, deluded Mexico have already ended in distinct failure."

The Democratic campaign managers intend to put into the field next week more than 100 of their big speakers and begin a drive through the Middle Western and Far Western States recently visited by Mr. Hughes. The announcement came from the Speakers Bureau at Chicago. Included in the list of orators are William Jennings Bryan, Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Senator Stone of Missouri, Senator Underwood of Alabama, Judge Albert D. Nortoni of Missouri, John J. Lenz of Ohio, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary was made public yesterday. Beginning next Monday he will make a tour of the West speaking first at Reno, Nev. The other dates follow: September 19, Utah; September 20, 21 and 22, Wyoming; September 23, 25 and 26, Montana; Sep. 27, North Dakota; September 28, South Dakota, and September 29 and 30, and October 2, 3 and 4, Iowa. On October 5, 6, 7 and 8, Mr. Bryan will keep personal engagements at Lincoln, and on October 9 and 10 he will speak in Kansas. On October 11 he will be in Oklahoma, and on the 12th, 13th and 14th he will tour Colorado. On the 16th he will again be in Kansas, the 17th in Missouri, the 18th in Tennessee, 19th in Kentucky, 20th in Ohio, 21st in Johnstown, Penn., 23rd in Ohio, 24th in Michigan, 25th and 26th in Wisconsin, and on the 27th and 28th in Illinois and Nebraska to close the campaign.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri has left Kansas City on a tour of the State, and has with him two big tents in one of which he speaks himself, while the other is used for overflow meetings.

The renomination of Senator Miles Poindexter, a Progressive, in the Republican Senatorial primaries in Washington, was received with elation by Democratic campaign managers here. It was pointed out that Senator Poindexter voted for the passage of the Underwood tariff law, while Representative William E. Humphrey, his opponent in the primaries, bitterly attacked the measure and voted against its passage in the House. A statement issued at headquarters said in part:

"The result of the Washington primary indicates that the Progressives of the West, far from being united and working harmoniously with the Republicans, are very much in the saddle and unyielding in their attitude toward the reactionary forces that are trying to rehabilitate their fortunes and gain control of the Government. Senator Poindexter's record in the Senate furnishes strong evidence of the Progressive spirit in the West. He voted for practically every piece of legislation advocated by President Wilson, and was never in accord with the Old Guard forces of the Senate. The nomination of Mr. Poindexter was a repudiation of Mr. Hughes's position on the tariff, as well as a repudiation of the Old Guard Republicans."

AEROPLANE CASUALTIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 15.—The German military authorities have compiled an exact list of all hostile aeroplanes which were shot down and fell into German hands during the month of September. The total number is 74, of which 21 are French and 53 British. Among the French 9 are Caudron and 11 Nieuport machines. The British include 1 Bristol, 3 Avros, 7 Vickers, 7 Martin-Synes, 1 Sopwith, 11 of Type Fe., 2 Farmans and one unknown type. Of 23 shattered and burnt aeroplanes the names of the inmates could not be ascertained; the other names are given, with full details about the machines, in the German list.

GERMANS DENY PEACE TALK

New York, October 8.—A despatch from Berlin says that the German authorities have denied the rumor that Germany has asked the United States to make efforts for the restoration of peace mong the belligerent Powers.

It is said that Mr. Charles H. Sabin, head of the Guaranty Trust Company and one of the most prominent bankers in the United States, was author of the story that the Kaiser was looking to America for peace proposals. Mr. Sabin says nothing beyond stating that he received the information from a reliable source.—*Asahi.*

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BRITISH 'TANKS' WERE BUILT IN PEORIA, ILL.

Officer of Holt Manufacturing Co. Says Britain Bought 1,000 Tractors in U. S.

HAVE 120 HORSE-POWER

Lay Their Own Tracks, Seven Feet at a Time, and Can Go Over Anything

Washington, September 18.—The British "tanks," the armored motor cars used in recent assaults on German trenches in northern France so successfully as to attract world-wide attention, were built for the most part in Peoria, Ill., in the form of caterpillar tractors designed many years before the war began for the purpose of meeting some of the difficult problems of modern farming. Except for their armor, their machine-guns and their crews, thousands like them are in use today in the United States, in plowing, digging ditches, and other labors less heroic than war.

M. M. Baker, Vice-President of the Holt Manufacturing Company, explained here today that it was machines made by his company at its Peoria plant that had hurdled German trenches, walked through forests and crawled over shell craters in the face of intense gunfire.

"We have sold about 1,000 caterpillar tractors to the British Government," said Mr. Baker. "We have had nothing to do with putting armor on them, or placing machine-guns, but some of our men at Aldershot, Eng., recently were notified that the British Government intended to arm some of the tractors and use them for work other than the usual towing of big guns.

"Germany had some of these tractors before the war began, and although I do not understand just how it occurred, I believe she may have got others since then. We have sent some to France and some to Russia. So far as I know, up until the recent appearance of the armored cars the tractors were used only to tow big guns. I understood that Germany used about forty of them in this work before Liege early in the war and recent photographs show that the British are using some of them now for the same purpose."

Mr. Baker said he did not know how many of the 1,000 tactors sent to England had been armored and put in service as land battleships, nor did he know what equipment the British War Office had placed upon cars to be used in this work.

"It is true," said Mr. Baker, "that these tractors can go ahead over almost anything or through almost any thing. They can straddle a trench, go through a swamp, roll over logs, or climb through craters like a ground juggernaut. It looks uncanny to see them crawl along the ground just like a huge caterpillar. In a thick forest, if they encounter trees they could not brush out of their way they could easily be used to uproot them and clear their own paths."

Mr. Baker said the tractors sent to England weigh about 18,000 pounds each, develop 120 horse-power and are built of steel. The caterpillar feature, he explained, is of the utmost importance. Speaking broadly, the tractor crawls on two belts, with corrugated surfaces, on either side of the body. The corrugated surface is on the ground. On the inside of the belts, on each side of the body, are two lines of steel rails, making four lines in all. These rails are in short sections, jointed, and operate over a cogged mechanism that actually lays them down with their belt attachment as the tractor moves ahead and picks them up again, so that the car runs on its own self-made track continuously. The short joints in the rails make it easy to turn to right or left.

Wheel Trucks Support Body

The body is supported by trucks with five wheels, something like small railroad trucks. These wheels never touch the ground, but run upon the steel rails. In the ordinary tractor about seven feet of belt and rails is on the ground at one time.

Mr. Baker said that the machine would bridge any trench that was not wider than the length of track it laid on the ground at one time. The "bow" might hit the far side of the trench far below the top, and the "stern" would undoubtedly sink a little, but the tenacity of the tractor, he declared, would enable it to go ahead and climb out.

"The width of track used on the machines sent to England, Mr. Baker said, was 24 inches. He declared that the ground pressure is about three pounds per square inch where a 30-inch track is used, or less than that of the foot of either man or horse. He suggested that the British authorities probably had lengthened the track on the tractors used in trench work, giving them even greater power to surmount obstacles.

"We've been making these tractors for the British Government for a long time," said Mr. Baker, "and have not talked much about it. Since their recent use in storming trenches I have seen published reports that led me to believe the secret would come out anyway pretty soon, so I decided it might as well be told now."

Although he would not discuss the matter, it was understood the United States War Department is experimenting with armored tractors like those now in use on the British battle line.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THAT GUY CAN MAKE A 70 ANYTIME HE STARTS- HES BEEN STALLING FOR A GOOD PRIZE IN THAT HICK CLASS FOR 2 YEARS
LOOKIT HIM PRETENDING THAT HES SURPRISED- HE COULD TAKE AN UMBRELLA AN MAKE AN 80
IMAGINE WHAT A CINCH HE HAD IN CLASS C. WELL- YOU CANT BLAME A GUY FOR TRYING
I WUH HED BE GOOD ENOUGH TO PAY THIS CHECK- IVE BEEN STANDING HERE FOR 20 MINUTES- ONE OF MY FEET IS ASLEEP
WELL THERE! THE OLE CUP WILL- I KNEW THAT IF I KEPT AT IT ID WIN SOME DAY- DID A 63 TOO- GREAT SCORE FOR ME
WELL WELL WELL- OH I KNEW THAT YOU'D WIN SOONER OR LATER YOU'RE BETTER THAN YOU GIVE YOURSELF CREDIT FOR HEN
INDOOR SPORTS.
PANNING THE CLASS C MAN WHO CRAFTILY BIDES HIS TIME AND THEN COPS OFF A NICE CUP WITH A NET 63

SLACKER ROUNDUPS ANGER ENGLISHMEN

Many Protests Made Against War Office Methods Of Seeking Out Recruits

London, September 15.—Lord Derby held a conference today with the chief constables of the principal provincial towns with the object of testing expert opinion as to the most efficacious methods of preventing evasions from military service.

A communique issued from the War Office in reply to public protests against "roundups" whereby hundreds of innocent people were subjected to inconvenience and annoyance, was generally condemned as a lame excuse and it was thought that, as the official communique practically admitted that the raids failed to discover any appreciable number of slackers, this particular method of using the military dragnet would be dropped. The Manchester Guardian today, however, records fresh instances of "roundups," describing one as follows:

"There was a very drastic roundup last night at the Chiswick Empire. A friend, whose visit was unpleasantly prolonged by having to spend weary hours while convincing the military authorities that he was entitled to exist in civilian's clothes, was struck by the extraordinary good humor of men in the most vexing circumstances. A military officer appeared on the stage shortly before the end of the performance and forbade any men of military age to leave. Women, children and most of the ineligible men were allowed to go, but some who were clearly above military age were kept behind and all had to file past the military officers in a long, tedious queue. There were striking exceptions to the general Londoner's philosophical jesting acceptance of worries. One or two men were loudly and openly contemptuous and indignant and these bold spirits, who would not go quietly, found themselves distinguished by a powerful escort of police, ordinary and special, on their way to the Police Station. There was a bag of twenty out of some 500 men examined, and most of these, of course, had some good explanation.

"Another point was the remarkable contrast between the manners of the military and the police. Entirely unnecessary roughness was shown by some army officers in cross examining perfectly innocent persons. The regular police, with a knowledge of human nature and of how men should be handled, and the special police, who have not acquired the official point of view, behaved with consideration and courtesy. Underneath the surface of the submission of the people there was evidently a bitter resentment and that not only on the part of those described by one newspaper yesterday as liberty-of-the-subject-at-any-price fanatics."

As already indicated in despatches to The New York Times these affairs created no little uneasiness here, chiefly because of the fear that evidences of "Zabernism" would interfere with the spirit of the general acceptance of conscription as a means to win the war against Prussian militarism. The Daily News declared:

"The War Office seemed infected with the virus of German militarism in its most malignant form."

Under the heading "The Prussianization of England," William Archer contributes an article to the same paper today wherein he says:

"While I vehemently reprobate many actions of the militarists militant, whom war has dressed in a little brief authority, I think there is no great danger providing we win. Instead of militarism becoming epidemic England, it is industriously cutting its own throat. The country is learning what militarism means and it will not soon forget the lesson. It does not rise up in fury because the Hun is at the gate and we cannot endanger a great cause for the sake of a few foolish fanatics, whether they be persecutors or persecuted, but when peace returns the reign of the persecutors will be over and I am not without hope that some then may be brought to book for their illegal excesses.

"At all events I am optimist enough to believe that the people who count on the permanent Prussianization of England will be disappointed. There is a large reserve of humanity and common sense in the British character, which will be mobilized as soon as the immediate peril has passed away."

GERMAN WAR LOAN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 17.—Detailed statistics of the subscriptions to the 5th German war loan show the extent to which small subscribers have contributed to the success; 1,794,000 subscriptions are below 200 Marks, 681,000 between 200 and 500 Marks. The newspapers state that the 5th war loan, just like the others, has been a people's loan and is proving the readiness of the whole nation to carry on the war to a victorious end on the battlefield, as well as in the economic struggle.

KAISER MEETS U.S. ATTACHE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The German Emperor, while visiting Schonbrunn, in Austria, received the American Military Attache, Captain Briggs, who is going to depart for America. The Emperor also received Baron Burian, Austrian Foreign Minister, Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Berlin and Baron von Kronatin, Austro-Hungarian Minister for War.

GERMAN CATTLE CENSUS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 16.—According to the census of live stock on September 1, the number of hogs was 17.3 million, or 3,923,906 more than on April 16, which means an increase of 20.4 per cent. In June, 1915, the number of hogs was 21.8 million. The number of cattle on September 1 was 20,338,950 against 19,922,183 on April 15 and 20,994,000 on December 1, 1913. The decrease of cattle for the last four months was 2.1 per cent.

A NEW CARDINAL

Os'asiatische Lloyd

Berlin, October 14.—A report from Munich says that the Bavarian State Gazette states the Apostolic Nuntius, the Cardinal Fruehwinter, will be "hatted" by the Holy Father after the consistory at the end of next month. The successor to Cardinal Fruehwinter will be the actual Nuntius at Betropolis (Brazil), Monsignor Aversa.

FRENCH AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—The reports about the French air raids on southern Germany state that, on October 12, between three and five in the afternoon, several hostile air-squadrons, which were composed of 40 to 50 machines, advanced into southern Germany. Bombs were dropped upon Donaueschingen, Almenshofen, Eschweiler, Haslach and Rottweil and caused insignificant damage only. Several civilians were slightly wounded. At Tubingen, a bomb fell upon a hospital and killed two children in a neighboring garden. Besides these children, in Tubingen and Oberndorf, 7 persons fell victims to the bombs. The total number of wounded is 26. Of the hostile raiders, 9 were shot down, among which one was a British plane.

GERARD REACHES U. S.

Has Nothing To Say About Peace Rumors

New York, October 10.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, reached New York today on the Frederick VIII. He refused to say anything to newspaper men about the reports that he has come to the United States to talk about peace intervention with President Wilson.

SATO IN WASHINGTON

New Ambassador to U. S. Arrives At His Post

Washington, October 10.—Mr. Aimaro Sato, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Col. Mizumachi, the Military Attache, arrived here yesterday afternoon. At the station he was met by the entire staff of the Embassy. He attended an unofficial banquet given at the Embassy last evening.

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DIVERS AND CRUISERS WISE CHOICE FOR U.S.

German Naval Critic Believes They Will Serve America's Purposes Best

Berlin, September 9.—Reviewing the new American naval program, Captain Persius, the naval writer, expresses the opinion it can hardly satisfy those Americans who believe that the uncertainty of the Panama Canal necessitates the maintenance of two fleets, one for the Pacific and a second for the Atlantic Ocean.

Captain Persius recognizes the enormous responsibility of naval security in forming a new program while various types of naval arms are still on trial, and only very meagre details as to their performances, especially at the Skagerrak battle, can reassure him, but on the whole he thinks the money granted for them wisely apportioned.

He thinks the American naval authorities deserve no little credit for having provided for a comparatively large number of submarines, despite British attempts to minimize this weapon's importance. He also approves of the American Admiralty's disinclination to approve the widely held view that dreadnaught cruisers failed to make good at the Skagerrak.

"In Germany," he says, "the American fleet's development will always be followed with great interest, but not because it is expected that our respective fleets in more or less distant time would be compelled to measure their strength, knowing too well that America's peril is west of her shores, in Japan. At the same time we live under no illusions as to America's close relations with Great Britain."

BUSINESS BOOMS IN P. I.

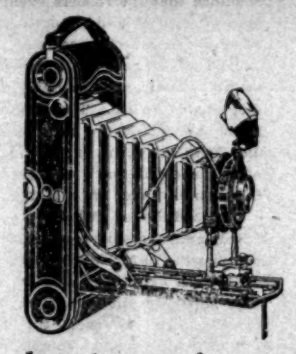
Approval of Jones Bill Creates Confidence, Says Tobacco Man

Tokio, October 13.—Among the passengers leaving on the Empress of Asia yesterday was C. M. Haskins, who is going to Washington and New York in the interest of the Manila tobacco industry. Since the Philippine Legislature passed the tobacco inspection law last February the government has taken a keen interest in developing trade with the United States, and already a notable increase has been recorded.

When asked as to conditions in the Philippine Islands, Haskins stated that both native and foreign businessmen were optimistic.

"The approval by Congress of the Jones bill has created confidence in all circles," he said. "Our internal revenue statistics indicate improvement in nearly all lines. Representatives of two of the principal banks in Manila told me the day I left that during their many years' residence in the islands they had never seen business more fundamentally sound than it is today. Copra, tobacco, and sugar are all in demand, and hemp, though at present somewhat inactive, has remained firm."

Haskins expects to return to Manila in January to resume his duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.



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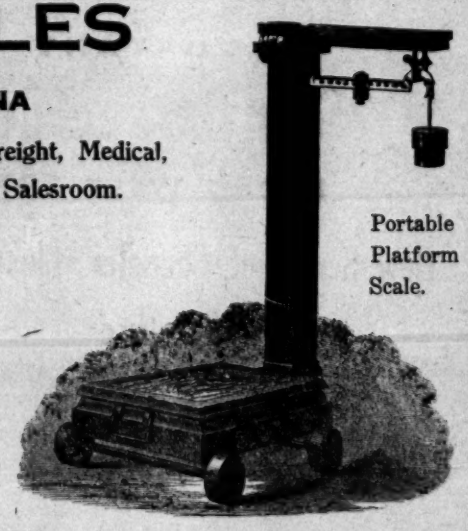


Portable Platform Scale.

In the Courts

Hip Foong's Appeal

Mr. R. F. C. Master, appearing for the Hip Foong Hong in its suit against Neotia and Co., before the British Full Court, Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, assistant, yesterday, asked for an extension of time to prepare his arguments for an appeal. The court granted one week's time. Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the defense.

Mr. Master said the case was tried in June of this year. The nature of his motion was that, in spite of the fact that the time limit for an appeal to the Full Court against the judgment delivered in that action on July 7 was now over, he asked leave to file notice of motion for leave to appeal to the Full Court. It was really an application to extend the time to appeal to Full Court. The way in which the motion came before the Court was shortly as follows. The action was tried in June and judgment delivered on July 7. On July 20 leave was granted to appeal to the Privy Council and the ordinary procedure followed. On August 7—exactly a month after the judgment—certain information came into the hands of the plaintiffs, and that information, after being communicated to plaintiff's counsel, resulted in the discovery of certain books and documents having a material bearing on the action.

These were now in the custody of the court. They appeared to be and, prima-facie, were evidence which ought to have been before the Court at the trial and they might have, and, prima-facie, had, a very material bearing on the case and might very well affect the decision. The books and documents related to contracts which were alleged to have been cancelled and the purport of the books was to show that certain terms showing the contracts were still existing were made subsequent to the alleged date of cancellation. Other documents showed that large sums of money were paid to material witnesses who gave evidence at the trial. In view of what was fresh evidence—

The Chief Judge—Is it simply fresh evidence or is it a suggestion of fraud?

Mr. Master—I think it is both. It practically amounts to both. The suggestion is that the evidence given by material witnesses was not true and that it was influenced by the payment of large sums of money, in one case as much as Tls. 56,000.

The Chief Judge—This is all on affidavit?

Mr. Master—Yes.

The affidavit, given by Mr. White-Cooper, was afterwards read in full, and Mr. Master submitted that on the facts set out there was sufficient ground to entitle him to apply for an extension of time.

Mr. Master then quoted the rules of court in support of his application to the effect that the court could "at any time" give such leave.

Mr. McNeill replied and said there was a very definite restriction of the power of the court to extend the fixed time. It had been definitely decided by a quite recent judgment of the court that where the time was fixed by the Order in Council there was no power to extend it. People must know definitely within what time appeals were to be made. Then, another point was, how was it possible that there could be two concurrent appeal proceedings such as they had in this case. The Hip Foong Hong had obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that a final decision had already been given.

Now, this present action was taken with the express intent of making the judgment that was given not final. It appeared to him the two procedures could not be followed concurrently and when plaintiffs had made up their minds to appeal to the Privy Council they could not, without abandoning that appeal, present an appeal to the Full Court. He did not know what the views of the judges of the Privy Council would be but it seemed to him a matter of commonsense that the two things could not go on. As long as the other stood he did not see how there could be this appeal.

The Chief Judge referred to a similar case in which it was stated that if there had not been another remedy—original action—it was considered "almost incumbent upon us to hear the appeal."

The Chief Judge said he did not think it necessary to deal further with a case he had mentioned as argument could be based on it later if they considered they had power, and having power, that they ought to enlarge the time for taking this appeal. The words in the Order in Council of 1907, Art. XI (4) were that an application for a re-hearing should be made in the prescribed time. Prescribed time was the time prescribed by the rules of the court, and in introducing that word "prescribed" into the article of the Order in Council it seemed to him that the legislature had empowered the court, or the judge of the court, by rule of Court to deal with the time in such a way as he thought fit.

They were therefore thrown back on the rules themselves and the rules governing the court were two. First of all there was Rule 2 of the Full Court rules which prescribed the time to one month and then there was Rule 73 of the China Rules of Court, 1905, which provided that the court might at any time allow further time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding. The filing of motion of appeal seemed to his Lordship to be clearly covered by the words "taking of any proceeding." The question therefore was simply this, whether, reading those words in connection with the words of Rule 2 of the Full Court rules, the court could enlarge the time for the filing of this motion after one month had elapsed.

It seemed to his Lordship that the words "at any time" must be construed to give the Court that power, because if it were to be suggested that the court was still precluded from making that order after the time of doing it had elapsed then it seemed to him that the words "at any time" were practically redundant, because clearly the rule without those words in it would give the court power to make an order for further time before the time for doing it had expired. His Lordship thought the result of the two rules read together was that such notice of motion should be filed within one month of the decision appealed against or any such further time as the court might allow, and that the words "at any time" governing that imported that that order could be made after the time had elapsed. His Lordship therefore thought they should give leave to set down this motion.

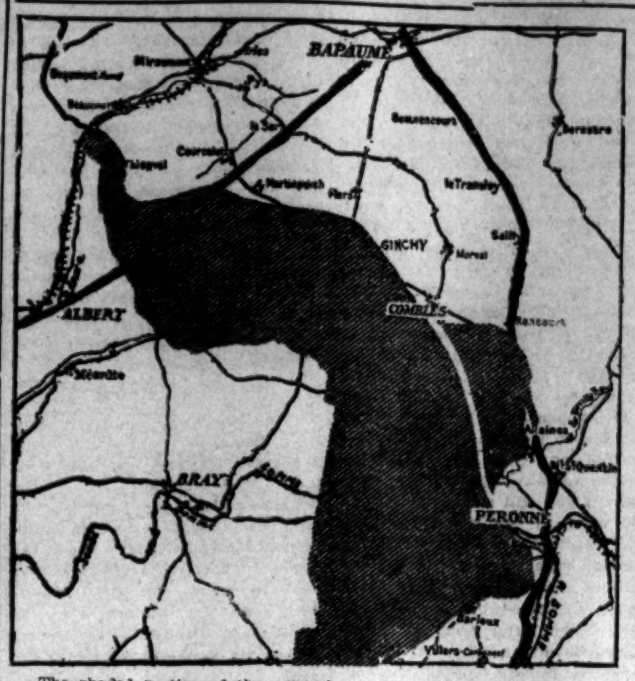
The Assistant Judge—I agree. It seems to me that the words "at any time" can only mean one thing and that is that the time prescribed in the rules of the court may be extended for good reasons shown.

The Chief Judge, in granting a week for the motion to be heard, said it was very important that they should hear Mr. Master's reasons for the appeal.

Ask Tls. 50,000 Damages

Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, ordered pleadings in the suit of Y. S. Kum-soo against Meyer Shibbeth. Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the defense. The action grew out of an opium raid on the home of the plaintiff, who asks damages in the sum of Tls. 50,000.

Wedge Between Peronne and Bapaume



The shaded portion of the map shows the Allied gain since the beginning of the Somme offensive. The sector divided off by the white line indicates the recent French advance.

Foch has forced a wedge between Peronne and Bapaume by pushing forward his line beyond the national highway, running between these villages. Combles, which has been taken, is far outflanked by the French drive.

CESAREWITCH RESULT

Reuter's Service

London, October 18.—The Cesarewitch was run this afternoon, with the following result:

Sanctum	1
Cornsheaf	2
Dark Opal	3

Nineteen ran. Won by two lengths; a short head between second and third.

Betting: 9 to 4 against Sanctum; 9 to 1 against Cornsheaf; 40 to 1 against Dark Opal.

Obituary

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—The deaths are announced of Mr. James Gilhooly, Nationalist M. P. for West Cork, Mr. W. B. Oldham, C. I. E., formerly Colonel commanding the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and Lady Ponsonby.

NEW WAY TO GET CUBE ROOT

Sooy's Discovery Came from a Habit Formed As a Newsboy

New York, September 15.—The first public demonstration of a new method of extracting the cube root of any number up to a trillion was made last night by Wendell Sooy, a cousin of Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, at the West Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sooy, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, explained that he had discovered his method, which has since been copyrighted, from a habit he had of associating in his mind people and events with compound numbers while still a newsboy in Philadelphia. Eight months' work at the university had perfected the method, which had won the approval of mathematicians to whom it had been shown.

As the basis of his method, Mr. Sooy recommends that the table of cubes of the numbers from 1 to 10 be memorized. Since each of the ten cubes ends in a different numeral, the unit digit of the required cube root may be ascertained at once. By the arrangement of the digits of the number whose root is to be found in groups of thousands, an examination of the first period of the number to see what cube in the table that number is nearest, always choosing the lowest, will give the next digit of the required root.

Mr. Sooy, in explaining the application of his method to the number 35,937, pointed out that for the first group of the digits, 3 is the only number whose cube will give a 7 as the last digit. For the second group, as 3 cubed gives 27, while 4 cubed gives 64, which is too high a number, 33 is found to be the cube root of the given number.

Shipping Bulletins

As reported previously, the s.s. Shingo Maru, 2,190 tons net, has been sold to an American firm. According to intelligence received from Manila, she was chartered some time ago by Messrs. Macondray and Co., Manila, which firm sub-chartered her to Vincente Madrigal and Co., coal merchants of the Philippines, and the vessel was engaged in the transportation of Japanese coal from Moji and Wakamatzu to Manila and other Southern ports. On expiry of the term of her charter party, Messrs. V. Madrigal and Co. offered the shipowners through Messrs. Davis and Summers, Kobe, shipping brokers, to purchase her for Yen 950,000, and the contract was signed. On September 8 last, the steamer was taken delivery of by the new owners, while at anchor at Manila, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the following 11th, continuing in her trade as hitherto. She was built in 1892 in England and when sold to Manchuria owners a few years ago brought only Yen 150,000. We learn that negotiations are now progressing for the purchase of the s.s. Shinko Maru, another vessel, by an American merchant of Manila.

* * *

The Glen Liner Glenamoy, a new motor vessel and an improvement on the motor vessel Glenartney, will shortly leave England for Eastern ports.

* * *

The s.s. Kepong, built for the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., of Singapore, was successfully launched from the Taikoo Dockyard last week. The Kepong measures 261 feet over all, 41 feet beam, and 23 ft. 6 in. moulded depth, and is constructed of Siemens-Martin steel to the owners' scantlings. A double bottom is fitted fore and aft, suitable for water ballast or oil, the forward and after peaks being similarly arranged. The officers and engineers will be accommodated in a midship deck house, the captain's cabin being on the bridge deck. The native crew's quarters are arranged in the forecastle and in a house aft. The vessel has three cargo hatches and is fitted with six steam winches. The machinery consists of one set of triple expansion engines of the builders' own make, having cylinders 18 in., 29 in. and 48 in. diameter with a stroke of 33 inches. Steam is generated by one multitubular boiler, also constructed at the Taikoo Dockyard.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 20, 1916

A Worldwide Tariff?

(*New York Times*)

LORD Robert Cecil concluded his discussion of our protest against the British blacklist with the declaration that "the adoption of the plan outlined at the Paris conference might result in a worldwide scientific tariff."

The substitution of worldwide reciprocity for worldwide retaliation would be welcome, but the proposal is too sudden for instant acceptance as probable or practicable. The world is witnessing the breakdown of law in the matter of conduct, with results so sobering that the time is opportune for the abolition of the anarchy of hostility in economic international relations. Yet it is necessary to ask what prospect there can be that nations, which cannot regulate international conduct in matters hardly disputable theoretically, can succeed in the more difficult task of regulating discretion in business affairs which are doubtful and contentious and hardly to be judged otherwise than by the results which cannot be known beforehand.

In all cultural concerns—art, science, religion—there is either unrestricted interchange or complaisant indifference. In economic concerns nations commonly act on the principle that their interests are antagonistic. Otherwise it would be irrational to enact tariffs for the exclusion of goods which could be imported more cheaply, or even to limit the supply of raw materials of home manufacture. Immigration and emigration are both controlled, as though individuals were not the best judges of their interest, and as though national interests could thrive at the expense of individual interests. Expensive colonial adventures are undertaken for the sake of controlling trade contrary to economic considerations, although experience shows that if the colonial trade becomes worth while it is likely to be the subject of a war or a rebellion.

No doubt individual nations may temporarily prosper at the expense of other nations in such ways, but it can need no proof that the tendency is to lessen the total of world wealth divisible among all nations. The great growth of modern transportation has so shrunk the world that there is an almost inextricable tangle of economic relations. For example, as Norman Angell wrote in The Times last year:

"Here is the iron master in Essen making locomotives for a light railway in an Argentine province (the capital for which has been subscribed in Paris), which has become necessary because of the export of wool to Bradford, where the trade has developed owing to sales in the United States, due to high prices caused by the destruction of sheep runs, owing to the agricultural development of the West. But for the money found in Paris (due perhaps to good crops in wine and olives, sold mainly in London and New York) and the wool needed by the Bradford manufacturer, who has found a market for blankets among miners in Montana, who are smelting copper for a cable to China, . . . the iron master in Essen would not have been able to sell his locomotives."

How could it be made plainer that the economic interests sort themselves irrespective of national groupings? Commerce is and will be cosmopolitan, despite every effort to make it national. There never was a war in which there were not citizens who sought individual profit in trade at the expense of their own nation. If the economic conference at Paris should succeed in dividing world trade into two groups there would be trading between the groups, and neither group could command such commercial loyalty as is common in racial or national affairs. Freedom of trade is the impracticable ideal. All Governments must lay taxes, and all taxes are at the cost of obstruction to trade. This must continue true until there can be born a world State which should abolish all boundaries between customs districts.

Hardly less impracticable than ideal free trade is the ideal of international agreements regulating the import and export of economic goods. Nevertheless, it is an ideal which has been born, and which is worth setting over against the barbarous proposals of the Paris conference. The first conception of a world State, a Parliament of Man, was directed to the establishment of a code of conduct. Now we are at the threshold of an economic world State, which has made greater progress in practice, although against political prejudices, and although there is no such unity of economic thought as of cultural thought. It is but a step from industrial misunderstandings and warfare to military misunderstandings and warfare. On the other hand, industrial understandings and economic co-operation are equally promotive of welfare between nations. The greatest practicable amount of wealth will be produced by international reciprocity instead of retaliation. If the wealth is produced the distribution will be taken care of by commerce once the bars are removed. Lord Robert's idea is more civilized, more British, than the ideas of a world war of commerce after the cannon have become still.

At The Peace Council

By Robert J. Foster

ON account of the very unjust criticisms of the British people and officials by some very few Americans who have been abroad, I deem it my duty, as a loyal American citizen of Irish birth, to try to correct some of the impressions created. The Americans who make them are justly considered undesirables on British soil.

A native of Kingstown, County Dublin, Ireland, I left there when quite young to come to America. Last February, after an absence of twenty years from Ireland, I crossed the Atlantic again. On my arrival in Liverpool I, like other passengers who were aliens, was interrogated in a very thorough manner as to the object of my visit, and I must say that such interrogation and examination were conducted in a fair and courteous manner without any degree of inconvenience. I might add that the same courtesy was extended to me when landing in France and when leaving France and England.

It was my good fortune to meet and interview some of the most notable men in England, among whom were Lord Derby, Sir Eric Drummond (private secretary to Sir Edward Grey), Captain Hall, the head of the Intelligence Department of the British Admiralty, and Commissioner Johnson of New Scotland Yard. At no time during my several conversations with the above-named gentlemen did they in any way show anything but the utmost cordiality toward me. They exhibited an interest in everything American and expressed their absolute confidence in America's idea of fair play. To the English we are cousins; we are of the same race, a large number of us, and of the same language and the same ideals. We have everything in common that pertains to a free Government.

In Lord Derby the great Kitchener of Khartum has left a worthy successor to carry on his work. Lord Derby has a strong attachment for Americans and everything that is American, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that any American who is upright and honorable and on legitimate business can always get an interview with him. It was my very good fortune to meet him on several occasions, and also to have an extended conversation with him, and I believe him to be, as do the people of the British Empire, one of the strongest supports the British Empire is leaning upon today. As evidence of the warm regard Lord Derby has for this country, I wish to quote, with his express permission, from a letter which he wrote me under date of August 17, 1916. I might add that he expresses what is the universal feeling throughout the British Empire and France. He says:

"I am very glad to get your statement as to the opinion of people in the States with regard to the Allies. I am certain that if we were beaten or had an inconclusive peace the people who would really suffer most would be not ourselves but America. What we want is an absolutely conclusive peace, with a guarantee that it shall be kept, signed not only by the belligerent powers but by America. If after this war we have a readjustment of territories and America came into that arrangement, I do not believe we should have any more trouble in the future."

Sir Eric Drummond also appeared eager to assist Americans who apply to him for advice and assistance. He is a man on whose shoulders has fallen a great deal of the work of the Foreign Office, and he has been a tower of strength to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, during the present crisis in Europe.

Urges America And Japan Form Alliance In Chinese Markets

"There are two ways of promoting the Americo-Japanese friendship: the one is to improve the status of Japanese emigrants to the United States; and the other is to form a sort of Americo-Japanese economic alliance in order to ensure the economic co-operation of the two nations in the Chinese markets." This is the conclusion of the interesting article contributed by Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, LL.D., to the October Chuwo Koron. It may be mentioned that Viscount Kaneko, who occupies the important position of Privy Councillor, is a graduate of Harvard University, president of the America's Friends Association, and has long been endeavoring in the latter capacity to promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

Judging from the tenor of the article referred to, Viscount Kaneko seems to think that if there is any obstacle in the path of the Americo-Japanese friendship it can be removed chiefly by the Japanese effort.

To begin with, he deals with the unsatisfactory feature of the Japanese emigration to the United States. He considers that the Japanese emigrants lie under two disadvantages compared with European emigrants. Whereas the European authorities have in several cities control offices which not only see to the supply of emigrants sent, but also keep a watchful eye over their life and conduct for good or bad, Japanese emigrants are virtually left to shift for themselves in a strange land.

Japanese Not Inferior, He Says

The second disadvantage is of course the difference of color, customs, religion, etc, which make the Japanese emigrants appear conspicuously differentiated from other nationals, though in reality the Japanese are not inferior to European emigrants either in ability or moral character, says Viscount Kaneko.

"Besides," continues the writer, "the difference of languages naturally estranges Japanese emigrants from their indigenous neighbors. Their manners and habits, though quite proper, and harmless according to the Japanese standard, may appear otherwise to the Americans. Consequently the American farmers may regard the Japanese farmers as an undesirable class of people. This naturally makes the Japanese keep to themselves all the more strictly and avoid every social contact with the Americans. They form their own community in which they live more or less in the same manner as they do at home."

As a means of improving matters, Viscount Kaneko suggests that the Japanese emigrants should alter their style of living, according to the pattern of their neighbors. They should live in foreign style buildings and lead a life similar to theirs and thereby try to remove the misunderstanding of their neighbors. The Japanese should learn the obvious precept of 'Do in Rome as the Romans do.'

Could Remove Competition

"This would involve a higher cost of living," continues Viscount Kaneko, "and therefore would seem apparently out of practical politics. But this difficulty is quite easy of solution. Why should not the Japanese emigrants raise their lower scales of wages to the standard of the white laborers? If they refuse to work at lower wages than the Americans, they will be able to avoid all disagreeable competitions with them on the score of difference of wages. The raising of their wages would solve the two difficulties, viz., remove the competition and the social barrier."

As to the second *desideratum*, viz., the economic co-operation of the two peoples in the Chinese markets, the Viscount says:

"When I was in the United States in 1899, I wrote an article in the Quarterly Review on the importance of American and Japanese merchants forming an economic alliance in the fields of China. Though 17 years have passed since then, I have no reason to alter my opinion. I only regret that my advice has not been acted on, for I cannot find as yet any error in my argument.

China Is America's Big Field

"Just open the map of the world and see! In Europe they want nothing of American outputs save agricultural products; and South America, England and Germany are practically monopolizing the markets. The only fields which the United States can cultivate in future are the Asiatic continent, especially China. Now that the Panama Canal is opened, China is more easily reached from the United States than any country of Europe, so that it is obviously to America's interest to do her best to finance or invest in Chinese enterprises. In doing this, she will find a competitor in Japan. Now, the question is: will the two nations compete fiercely or go amicably hand in hand to promote their mutual interest?

"The latter is the wiser course. For whichever party may win in the competition, it is quite sure that the defeated party cannot but entertain jealous, unfriendly feelings against the conqueror, which would of course give a plausible chance to the yellow press and ambitious politicians given to the talk of a war between the United States and Japan. I really believe there exists no problem which may necessitate any armed conflict between the two countries, and that if they are prevailed on to co-operate economically and find it to their mutual profit to continue the arrangement, they will find many a good quality in one another, which has hitherto been undiscovered, and lay a solid basis for the Americo-Japanese friendship, which neither the yellow press nor chauvinistic politicians can shake."

Japanese Press On Terauchi Ministry

The Jiji, in an impartial position, tells what the Terauchi ministry may do in the following manner:

"The Terauchi ministry has at last been formed. The membership of the ministry includes reasonable names and we do not need to wonder at all. That it cannot be a national ministry was known from the beginning. It is essentially a super-party ministry. Where will it base its strength politically? The majority of the members of the ministry are the members of the House of Peers. It may therefore be called a House of Peers ministry. That a ministry without support of parties in the Diet should be able to stand long is much to be doubted. If the Terauchi ministry should attempt to corrupt the political parties, as was the custom of the super-party ministries in the past, it should not be permitted in this age.

"What we expect of the new ministry is that the members should work honestly and with sincerity, especially as they have succeeded a ministry which was careless, so that the people may feel at ease. Regarding the diplomatic policy, we trust that the new Ministry will pay the greatest attention. That our diplomatic policy should be based upon the British alliance was our time-honored policy. The Russo-Japanese Convention of a recent date was based upon the British Alliance, thereby furthering the friendship between Japan and Russia. It has in no way antagonized the British Alliance. The fundamental diplomatic policy of Japan upon the British Alliance should not be altered with the alteration of the Ministry.

"Here we want to say a few words in that connection. Some people say that Count Terauchi is a pro-Russian statesman. No responsible statesman in Japan should be anti-Russian now. There is nothing to wonder about Count Terauchi's pro-Russian proclivity. Again, Viscount Motono was known to favor a Russo-Japanese Alliance. His idea is to form a triple alliance between England, Russia and Japan. He stands for the British Alliance while he favors a Russian alliance; at least we have reasons to believe he does. We have no reason to be uneasy about this pro-Russian sentiment. But there are some people who question the value of the British Alliance. Some foreigners seem to suspect that the new Ministry will change its foreign policy because of the pro-Russian proclivity of Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono. But we need not pay very much attention to such suspicion. We should, however, be very careful to see that no misunderstanding is entertained as to that. At the time of the change of the British ministry, some years ago, Sir Edward Grey declared that the Japanese Alliance would be adhered to, in order to answer the criticism of the alliance on the part of a section of the Liberal party. The Terauchi ministry should follow a similar policy.

"Next, regarding the China policy, the failure of the China policy was the cause of the downfall of the Okuma ministry. The Terauchi ministry, succeeding, should improve the diplomacy with China. As Japan's interests in China are great we religiously adhere to the principle of the preservation of the integrity of China. We should consider China as a political entity and treat her as such. Some of the Japanese discuss the Chinese problem in a reckless

(Continued on Page 7)

Edison Tells Why He Will Vote For Wilson

By George Creel

While the Republican Party was in the throes of selecting a Presidential nominee Thomas A. Edison announced his faith in Theodore Roosevelt as the one man fitted above all others for the office. Time went on, the Chicago steam roller ran over the Colonel, the St. Louis convention renominated President Wilson, and from the laboratory at West Orange came no comment of any kind.

It was on the day of Mr. Hughes' final speech in California, the wind-up of his coast-to-coast campaign tour, that I received a telephone message from W. L. Saunders, the mining engineer.

"I happened to be talking with Mr. Edison yesterday," he said, "and he told me to tell you that he was willing to make that Wilson statement if you still wanted it."

I went to Mr. Saunders' office and together we rode to Jersey through the Hudson tube. Mr. Edison, as a matter of course, was not in the office, but in the shops. A boy went after him, and as we looked down the alley that ran between the factory building the well-known figure popped out of a far doorway.

"Well, Mr. Edison," I began, "We—"

"Wait a minute," he interrupted. Leaning back, he pushed his hand into his trousers pocket—the old-fashioned kind that opens at the top, not the side—and drew out a wad of crumpled yellow paper.

"There," he said. "Everthing's right there."

I smoothed them out—four or five sheets torn from cheap tablet—all written over in pencil, the writing firm and curiously like old English print. Glancing through them, I saw that he had merely jotted down a number of flat statements of political belief.

"But what about a discussion of these issues, Mr. Edison?" I urged. "The people of the United States feel that you—"

"Shucks!" With his fingers he wiggled the compliment away from him. "I say that I'm for Woodrow Wilson. I say it because I feel that it's up to every man in times like these to take a position. But, pshaw!" He shook his head. "It's just my opinion."

"Mr. Edison has always been a Republican," suggested Mr. Saunders, "and"—

"Don't put in anything about party," Mr. Edison interrupted. "Times are too serious to talk in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Parties are all right. Reckon we've got to have them with our system of government. But when it's America that's at stake, men have got to vote as Americans and not as Democrats or Republicans.

"This man Wilson has had a mighty hard time of it," he continued. "I don't believe there was ever a President who had as many big questions to decide, as many big problems to solve. One has followed the other, and now and then they have come in bunches. He hasn't always pleased me, just as I suppose he hasn't always pleased other people, but when you look the record over it's so good that criticism comes close to being nothing more than cheap faultfinding.

"A fool or a coward would have had the United States in all sorts of trouble. As it is, we are at peace, the country was never more prosperous, and we have the strength that comes with honor and integrity of purpose."

"So you don't agree with the people who insist that the United States has earned the contempt of the world?" I asked.

"Bosh! Neutrality is a mighty trying policy, but back of it are international law, the rights of humanity, and the whole future of civilization. Wilson has won victories by diplomacy that are far more important to mankind than any victories that we could have won by war. I am no pacifist. I believe that there are times when a nation has to fight. But war for the sake of war, or war for purposes of conquest, is horrible and unthinkable.

"I imagine that Wilson wasn't very keen for preparedness at first. Maybe so. But when he saw that intelligent public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of it, and that our own safety demanded it, he set machinery to work that will probably give us a sound, sane, and adequate national defense. What if it was a change of mind? A President who refused to change his mind to meet changed conditions would be a dangerous man."

"You say here in your notes that it would have been neither wise nor right for the United States to have recognized Huerta?"

"Absolutely." Mr. Edison never gains emphasis by beating the table with his fist. He depends almost entirely upon finger shaking. "A murderous personality! Had we recognized him it would have served notice upon the world that the United States, while believing in democracy for home use, was willing to stand for despotism where other people were concerned. It would have been a blow at constitutional government in every republic of South and Central America, stating to every scoundrel that all he had to do to win the approval of America was to assassinate a President.

"No, sir! President Wilson's Mexican policy has been wise and just and courageous. Mexico has been a troublesome neighbor, but war and conquest are not going to make her a better one. Both against England, and then against human slavery, the United States has worked out her salvation through revolution, and it was a pretty slow, trying process."

"Belgium?" suggested Mr. Saunders.

"Hindsight!" exclaimed Mr. Edison. "Hindsight! In the light of two years it's easy to say what should have been done. But at the time not a single paper nor a public man even thought of anything but keeping the United States out of the European horror. At least a year went by before the world understood just what Belgium was being called upon to suffer."

Then Mr. Saunders mentioned the tariff.

"There's another proof of Wilson's openness of mind," Mr. Edison declared. "No matter what he thought about the Underwood law, he had the courage to admit that the European war returned the tariff to the province of discussion. So he came to the front with his proposition for a tariff commission. That's sense! The tariff is a scientific affair, not political at all. A tariff commission will lift the whole business out of politics. It ought to be our hope that Congress will give the body all the dignity of the Supreme Court, so that the President will be in a position to get famous experts for the work. There are too many men in the public service already that private employment wouldn't pay a dollar to."

"I suppose you have noticed the attacks on the President because of the claim that certain professional politicians have been appointed to office?" I said.

"Umph!" His exclamation was one of disgust. "Mighty picayunish to talk about when there are so many big things demanding attention. Reckon Wilson has had a good many poor appointments put over on him, but, taken by and large, the men he has put on guard measure up beyond the average.

"As I said at the start," he continued, "it has just been one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President. Look at the railroad strike that piled up on top of Mexico and all the other things. Why, such a strike would have thrown the whole country into confusion, and had disastrous results. I think he rose to the occasion splendidly, just as he has risen to every other occasion that called for courage and wisdom.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would have found it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in such matters. His capacity for hindsight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight we are not equally well informed.

"They say Wilson has blundered." Mr. Edison raised both hands to drive home his point. "Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward.

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and I think that he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an inexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than any I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He had had experience, and is one of the best Americans. But the machine-controlled Republican Party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."

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21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

HEY! WILL SOMEBODY PAGE MY WAITER!!
I WANT YOU TO TAKE THIS HAM BACK - IT'S NO GOOD!
DAT CAN'T BE - SAR!!
WELL IT IS!
WHY - DAT AM A FRESH CURED HAM!
WELL - TAKE IT BACK - IT'S HAD A RELAPSE!
!
GEO MCMANUS

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SHANGHAI

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Dorothy Dix Glad 'Obey' Is Being Left Out of Marriage Service

By Dorothy Dix

THE announcement that the Episcopal Church is going to expurgate the word "obey" from the marriage service has been hailed everywhere by women as tidings of great joy.

Aside from the fact that it is archaic and insulting in these days of feminine emancipation to ask a full-grown, intelligent woman to promise to obey anything except the dictates of her own conscience and judgment, women object to being called upon to perjure themselves in the most solemn act of their lives.

For no woman has any idea, or intention, or expectation of obeying her husband. More, if there were the slightest danger of her being forced to keep the vow of obedience, there would be no wedding bells for her.

Nor does the bridegroom either expect or desire that the woman he is espousing shall obey him. He isn't marrying a brainless child, or a humble slave, but a woman whom he has picked out for a companion through life, and who is as broad minded and as well educated as himself. Why, then, should she take his orders? Why should she do his bidding?

It would strike the average man as a pretty cheeky thing even to suggest that he should expect his wife to obey him. Besides, the thing simply isn't done now, you know.

Of course, there are those who insist that a woman should promise to obey her husband, because he is the head of the house. Nonsense. This head-of-the-house theory has been first aid to more divorces than any other cause in the world, because it's generally only after a woman gets to the place that she can't endure her husband's tyranny any longer that she hires a private detective to hunt up his record.

In its finest essence marriage is a partnership wherein a man and a woman pool their whole resources. The woman puts in everything that she has of heart and brain and purse, even more completely than the man does, and this being the case she is certainly entitled to an equal voice with him in deciding every problem that arises in their joint lives.

Two men who are equal partners in a business do not arrogate the right of "bossing" each other. They consult, they defer to each other. One or the other gives in when they defer, as seems best and wisest. Each partner is supreme in his own department, and, if the firm prospers, the partner with the most far-seeing judgment directs the affairs of the business.

There is no reason why this plan shouldn't work out just as well in domestic life as it does in commercial life, and in reality wherever you find a happy marriage the aforesaid plan is the one that is used.

After all, the mere putting on of trousers does not endow the wearer thereof with supernatural wisdom, and in many a family the gray mare is the better horse. Many a wife has more intelligence, keener perceptions, a wider outlook, and even more business sense than her husband. How idiotic even the suggestion that she should obey him, and that he should arbitrarily decide the family destiny!

And while the marriage service is being overhauled for deadwood, there is another passage that might be deleted with profit. That is the phrase in which the man promises the bridge, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," which is just as much a falsehood as the bride's promise to obey him.

No man has any intention of endowing his wife with all of his worldly goods when he gets married. We have yet to hear of a bridegroom making over all of his property to his wife as a bridal gift. The wife has only so much of her husband's income as he chooses to hand out to her from time to time. She can't check against his account in a bank unless he makes special arrangements entitling her to do so. She can't collect his salary. She can't sell or mortgage his real estate. When he dies he can even leave most of his property away from her, although she may have worked and saved for fifty years to help him accumulate it.

The only worldly goods a man really bestows on his wife by the marriage ceremony is a charge account, and he can stop that whenever he likes by the simple expedient of publishing in the papers that he will no longer be responsible for her debts. Considering that most wives do not receive from their husbands even a personal allowance, but have to go to him day by day with supplications for every dollar they need, it would seem to be the part of good taste to omit all reference to worldly goods from the ceremony that binds two loving hearts together.

Certainly, if men knew beforehand that their wives didn't intend to obey them, and women were aware that their husbands were not going to turn over their pocketbooks to them, they would start on a more honest platform, and would have fewer illusions.

Anyway, whether you look upon marriage as a religious sacrament or a civil contract, it takes away from its sacredness and binding quality to base it on a lie, on an oath that a man and woman take knowing when they take it that they do not mean to keep it, and the church will do well to so change the marriage ceremony that bride and bridegroom will not be forced to commit perjury.

Japanese Press On Terauchi Ministry

(Continued from Page 6)

manner. That aside, the China policy of the Okuma ministry since the warning against the monarchy plan had been something frightful. While the Okuma ministry is to be blamed, the interference of the military men had a great deal to do with it. But Count Terauchi has a great influence with the military men. He is in a convenient position to control them. He is no longer a mere soldier. He is a statesman now. He should take responsibility to see that the foreign policy is unified, without the interference of the military men."

Opposition to Okuma

The Asahi says that the new ministry is a House of Peers Ministry. The ministerial change means in a way a defeat of the Okuma ministry at the hand of the Peers. The editor further says:

"The resignation of Marquis Okuma was not altogether an honorable retirement. His Majesty, to be sure, may still have confidence in him, as Marquis Okuma thinks. Judging from the fact that Marquis Okuma enjoyed the support of the majority of the Diet, it is proper to say, at least for formality, that he still enjoys the confidence of the people. But he could not have stayed long as Premier for all that. Judging from the attitude of the House of Peers this spring, it was expected that that institution would oppose Marquis Okuma in the next session of the national legislature had he stayed in office. He would have been obliged to have the Diet dissolved and appeal to the nation, or surrender to the House of Peers. At any rate, he would not be able to resign with honor. The personnel of the new ministry suggests that it is a House of Peers ministry, as the majority of the members are the members of that body. The chief secretary of the Cabinet is a member of the House of Peers, while the chief of the bureau of legislature is also a member of that house.

"Many of the men who were approached for membership in the cabinet were members of the House of Peers, as for instance Viscount Mishima, Viscount Hirata, Baron Makino, and others. What will the new ministry do with the positions of the parliamentary under-secretaries? Will these positions be abolished? Will the members of the House of Peers be appointed to those positions, and any member of the Diet chosen be treated as a stranger. On the whole, this means a fight of the House of Peers against the nation. The nation should watch the developments carefully."

All Papers Critical

With the single exception of the Sekai, whose standing is well known, all the Japanese papers are more or less critical of the new Terauchi ministry. Even the Kokumin Shimbun, which is understood to be a government organ, did not come out very strong for the Terauchi Cabinet.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 19, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅞ = Tls. 1.33 @ 72.6 = $1.83 Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.3625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1881
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex. ..$	8.87
Peking Bar .....Tls.	336
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 1/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1¼
London	Demand	3-1 5/16
India	T.T.	230¼
Paris	T.T.	431
Paris	Demand	431½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	177⅝

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 7/16
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 5/16
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 13/32
London .....6 ms.	Docy.	3-2 5/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		446
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		4.83
„ „ 1 = Marks		†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.62
„ „ 1 = Rupees		2.60
„ „ 1 = Rouble		2.56
„ „ 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, October 19, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Weeks $18.00
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.50
Amherst Tls. 1.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10
Dominions Tls. 15.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00 Dec.
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 5.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, October 19, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10 cash

Direct

Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00 cash
Trams Tls. 89.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 18.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 4½d. Buyers.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. Value.
Tendency of Market: Steadier after quiet.

Last Quotation, London, October 17:
Spot: 2s. 4¾d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

RUBBER AUCTIONS

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received a telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, stating: "No. 1 Smoked Sheet $126 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5d. in London. No. 1 Crepe $127 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5¼d. in London. Demand is good."

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AMERICANS MAY LIMIT THEIR FLOUR EXPORTS

Step Is Considered By Big Grain Men, Says Cable Received in Tokio

Influential grain men in the United States are considering the advisability of taking steps to check the exports of flour, owing to the shortage in the wheat crop this year, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Suzuki Shoten, in Tokio. These dealers are meeting at the New York Chamber of Commerce and discussing the situation.

In view of this situation, many import merchants in Japan are eagerly buying flour in the home market. So much flour has been bought in this way that the total output of the flour mills in the Kansai districts has been sold ahead, and it is said that there is nothing more for sale. Moreover, the purchasers are trying to buy up further amounts in the Kanto market.

The Japanese output of flour is not more than 6,000,000 koku a year and hitherto a large quantity has been imported from abroad every year. Conditions are now reversed and the stopping of foreign imports will boom the Japanese flour market.

PROTESTS ON TRADE BAN

Silk Man Sends Petition on Russian Orders

Mr. Okabe, president of the Yokohama Silk Piece Goods Association sent a petition yesterday to both the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador in Tokio, asking for their assistance in connection with the new Russian prohibition of importation of luxuries.

The petition stated that should it be impossible to modify the regulations for the benefit of the Japanese exporters, at least a permit might be given to Japanese merchants to fill all orders received before the new regulations went into effect. The petition further said that the trade between Japan and Russia, which before the war was carried out through German merchants, has prospered recently because it is carried out directly.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, October 18.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.
Receive 9 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4⅛d.
Tenders at 1s. 4⅛d.
Receive 9 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 8,200,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4,000,000.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

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Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, October 13.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

The local market continues active with prices generally well maintained.

Shanghai reports a very strong market in Cotton Mill shares, which are in good demand at improving rates.

Rubber is quoted 2/5¾ per lb. (Plantation).

Banks.—After the sharp rise recorded last week have subsided to $770, at which business is passing. Shanghai has been a persistent seller, and more than satisfied local needs. London quotes £77 middle price.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are still wanted at $925. North Chinas at Tls. 155 and Cantons at $400 are in request. Yangtszes at $260 are neglected.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires could be placed at $286½ and China Fires at $154.

Shipping.—Douglases have small buyers at $123 for cash with sellers a point higher. Preferred Indos are still wanted at $46 with no business passing. Deferred Indos are wanted at $132 for cash and equivalent rates forward. Star Ferries are enquired for at $38 but buyers seem loth to pay any more. Steamboats remain steady with small business doing between $22¼ and $22½.

Refineries—China Sugars are firmer with cash buyers at $113½ and equivalent rates forward. Malabons are quiet with shares on offer at $36½.

Oils and Mining.—A small demand continues for Langkats at Tls. 25. Raubs are nominal at $2¾ the last crushing returns are given as 1131 ozs. gold from 10,518 tons ore. Ural, Caspians have been the medium of some business between 34/6 and 35/-. Tronohs are neglected in spite of continued favorable monthly returns, buyers offer 28/-. Shells are in good demand at 112/6 but sellers are scarce at anything like this figure.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have ruled quiet—a few sales having been effected round about $83. Hongkong Docks have again developed into a strong and active market—buyers prevailing at $132 for cash and equivalent rates forward. This is somewhat surprising as the market might well have been disappointed at no declaration of a long rumored interim dividend up to date. Shanghai Docks appear to be quiet but firm at Tls. 85 buyers in the North.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals could be placed at $101 and Hongkong Lands at the same figure. Hongkong Hotels at $115 and Kowloon Lands at $38 are neglected. West Point are offering at $87.

Cotton Mills.—All show great strength and a tendency to higher rates. Latest Shanghai quotations give Ewos Tls. 155, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 104, Kung Yiks Tls. 15, Yangtszepoos Tls. 5.50.

Electric Companies.—Electrics after considerable business at $54½, and $55 are wanted at $55.. China Lights are in demand at $4¾. Hongkong Trams under selling pressure have relapsed to a buying rate of $7.10, at which there is a good enquiry.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending October 7, 1916:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 40 weeks
This year	$14,443	$583,923
Last year	12,290	441,340
Increase	2,153	142,583
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are nominal at $8½ and China Providents at $9.20. Peak Trams are in steady request at $9.60 for the old shares and 85 cents for the new. Wm. Powells still offer at $6.90 with no business passing. Waterboats remain steady but quiet at $17. Cements have relapsed to a nominal quotation of $10.20 after a very considerable business at a slightly higher figure—the negotiations referred to in a former circular still drag on. Humphreys Estates could be placed at $6.85. Ropes have improved to a buying quotation of $35. Dairy Farms continue to be offered at $40.

Rubbers.—Shanghai quotes Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 ex. div. of 25 cents paid on 10 inst. and a fair business has been done in Ayer Panas at Straits $12. Heawoods are wanted at 2/6.

Reports.—The following Companies publish their annual reports:—

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

The profit for the year, after allowing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, and providing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, amounts to $125,013.33, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of $3 per share, absorbing $120,000; and to carry forward $5,013.33.

China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

The net profit for the year, including the sum of $240.59 brought forward, is $26,338.88, of which $20,000 has been written off the value of Machinery, and $6,000 off the value of Lines, leaving a balance of $338.88 to be carried forward to next year's account.

DEMAND OF AMERICA BOOMS SILK MARKET

Review Shows Ups and Downs Of Trade Preceding Present Prosperity

As was previously reported, the raw silk market is now much animated. The prices rose by 20 yen on October 6 and by another 20 yen on the following day. The market has been in a favorable course since the new raw silk was put on the market.

On June 12, some business was done in *Joh No. 1* at 1,095 yen for the forward delivery. Since then, a rather slack market prevailed, but again on July 14, the price for *Joh No. 1.* advanced to 1,100 yen. On August 15, it attained the record figure of 1,210 yen. The trade in the first half of September was in more of less unfavorable state while irregularity was characteristic in the latter half month. Entering upon this month, it was quoted at 1,190 yen on October 7 with the inclination still to rise.

There was a brisk trade at the time of the arrival of new raw silk on account of America and Europe. Especially for America, a large business was done for the forward.

There was a slack time between the latter half of June and the beginning of July, but since the latter part of July, the market began to revive due to the European demand. At the same time, the big orders which came from America in the middle of August added to the activity. Consequently the prices rose to a considerable extent. In September the market continued slackened due to large bullish operations and lesser demand both from Europe and America.

The present high market is the result of the short supply and big demand from America. Further, the possibility is that the market will be more tightened in the future. The fact that, despite the good American demand, the raising of autumn cocoons is expected to decrease, is considered to make its contributing cause.

The total exports during September were 21,636 bales, of which 14,441 bales were shipped to America and 2,195 bales to Europe. The above shows the increase of 2,339 bales or 12 per cent in total exports and of 2,932 bales, or 18 per cent weak, in American exports, as compared with the same month last year. The European exports were diminished by 593 bales or 20 per cent weak. In comparision with the corresponding month in 1914, the figures during last September show the expansion of 7,40 bales for America and of 1,206 bales for Europe with the total amount of 8,606 bales or 40 per cent. The aggregate exports for three months from July to September were 66,457 bales, of which 55,646 bales were sent to America and the remaining 10,811 bales to Europe. When compared with the same time last year, the above is an increase of 10,754 bales or 24 per cent for America and 743 bales or over 7 per cent for Europe, making the total 11,497 bales or 20 per cent. An compared with 1914, the disparity becomes still greater, as the increase in total comes up to 18,502 bales or about 40 per cent weak.

At the same time, the fact must not necessarily be overlooked that the raw silk trade in 1914 was in a disturbed condition owing to the war. Again, the comparison with 1913 when trade prospered, indicates an increase of 22,782 bales for America, but a decrease of 11,354 bales for Europe, leaving a balance of 11,428 bales or over 20 per cent. The table of exports for the last four years follows:

Exports from July to September:

	America Bales.	Europe. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1913	31,864	22,165	55,029
1914	42,849	5,106	47,955
1915	44,892	10,068	54,960
1916	55,646	10,811	66,457

Raw silk productions for four months' from June to September, were 152,306 5' an increase of 32,969 3 or over 27 per cent more than the same time last year. The curtailment of output by producers as a precautionary step for the fall in the market due to the war andthe unsuccessful spring cocoon raising were the contributing causes for the dereased yield last year. Further, the comparison with 131,942 5 bales in the same time in 1914 brings the difference to 20,364, or over 15 per cent. The enormous expansion in yield this year was the result of favorable summer and autumn cocoon raising. Contrary to expectation, raw silk trade last year was successful.

Moreover, in March this year, the price of Joh No. 1 reached 1,350 yen, which is the record figure since 1907. The total output in this year had been estimated at over 400,000, but as a result of the unfavorable late autumn cocoon raising, the above amount will possibly be diminished. The output during the last three years is as follows:

Arrivals of goods from June to September.

		Comparison with the previous year.	
1914 ..	131,942.5	—	
1915 ..	119,337.0	decrease	12,605.0
1916 ..	152,306.5	increase	32,979.5

New York Bullion Report

New York, September 11.—Mr. S. R. Wagel reports as follows:—

Once again, heavy shipments of gold have begun to arrive; about $30,000,000 from Ottawa, and $10,000,000 from England arrived here on British account. About $1,000,000 was shipped from San Francisco to Tokio.

The movement of gold of the District of New York for the week ended September 9 was as under:

During the week, there was an increase of $17,909,000 in the combined holdings of all the Federal Reserve Banks.

The New York Clearing House Association's report for the week ended September 9 show a decrease in surplus reserves of $26,028,070, thus bringing the actual surplus down to $69,801,070. There was an expansion in loans of $13,265,000.

The money market was a trifle harder this week, demand being slightly heavier than during the past two or three weeks. Call money at 3 per cent was done on most days of the week. The range was 2½ to 3 per cent—most of the loans having been done at 2¾ to 3 per cent. Time money was also firmer; but there was no large demand. It is expected that from now on, demand for money will increase.

A notable event of the week was the conversion of large amounts of Italian Government, 6 per cent, one-year convertible Gold Notes, due October 15, 1916, into 6 per cent, one-year convertible Gold Notes, due October 15, 1917. These new one-year notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, par for par, into ten-year 5½ per cent. Gold Bonds of the Italian Government, payable at the option of the holder, either in lires or in United States gold.

The British Government has agreed to pay for purchases in Argentina with six-months bills, drawn on London banks and bankers.

It is understood that in England and France, gold reserves are no longer "ear-marked" for any special purposes, as was the case hitherto—thus permitting computation of the same amount as reserve for different purposes.

The Bank of England lost £855,695 during the week. The Bank of France gained 4,587,600 francs; for the first time, there was an increase in the gold held by the Bank itself, while the reserve abroad remained unchanged. The Reichsbank gained 454,000 marks.

Sterling rates have undergone no change whatever. Transactions were on a much larger scale than in the past week. The arrivals of gold as well as of securities to the value of about $55,000,000 helped to mantain the rates at the level of last week.

The strength in francs was maintained, expecially as the London rates were even more favorable than last week. Business, however, was not of appreciable proportions. The rates at the close are:

Demand 5.86¾. Checks 5.86⅛.

The same causes that contributed to the weakness in the Mark Exchange last week have continued to exercise influence in the market; although, however, the rates showed some improvement at the close. The rates at the close are:

Checks 69¾. Cables 69⅞.

The Rouble market was firm, but rates were lower. Transactions were not as heavy as in the past week, and the military situation is now known to be not as favorable as was expected at the beginning. One of principal causes of last week's advance was the despatch of very large sums from this country to Russia for speculative profit—apart from remittances on the sales of Internal Bonds. This despatch has stopped temporarily, and it is doubtful if it will be on the same scale again in the near future. It is expected that the new Russian loan will be issued within the next ten days.

Lires showed considerable strength. Austrian Exchange was very weak, although, however, there was no business at all.

The neutral exchanges were all lower and were very dull markets, especially as the volume of trade of neutral countries is at a very low ebb.

Silver

While the market has shown further improvement this week, the advance in prices has been steady. The London market is also becoming active, British Mint purchases having started once again.

The Chinese Exchanges are beginning to harden, first, because the effect of the dispatch of large amounts to India is beginning to be felt, and secondly, because silver is again being sent into the interior. The import trade in Shanghai has had a setback, and very little silver is coming to the ports on that account. The Chinese Government is reported to be arranging for an Internal loan.

The Indian Bazaars are fairly active, and transactions are now on a larger scale. The latest reports show that there is very little selling.

During the week, 619,597 oz. to London and 429,478 oz. to Bordeaux were shipped from New York.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather more active with a gradual hardening tendency, in sympathy with advances in Middlings and Indians, the former has now reached a high level of 18.19 for December and 18.30 for March with strong operation by bulls who are buying largely.

Aside from the daily gossip regarding the recent advances in Middlings and its future probabilities, the feature has been the continuance of good commitments from the interior marts which will cause a further increase in the visible supply unless offset by large purchases by Japan and the refusal of up country Ginners and Holders to accept current prices. With a good supply of Cotton in the hands of the Farmers, however, the movement will undoubtedly show up very largely, with the result that the supply should be one of the largest on record. As to the ultimate course of prices a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future and small purchases from time to time for present needs seems the soundest policy for the time being. Tone of the market, Firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown	15.55
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal	7.50
Price of Mid-Americans	10.47
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	10.27

Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. Dec.	18.19
Price of Mid-American. March	18.30

Tone of market, firm.

Indian Market:—

January/February shipment

Broach	62⅞
Hinganghat	60¾
Yoetmal	59⅞
F. Bengal.....	51⅝
Akola and Nagpur	59

Firm.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 18, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	19.6	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$33,203 69	$27,743.39
Loss by currency depreciation..	8,296.99	7,590.28
Effective Receipts	$24,906 70	$20,153.11
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.36	29.08
Car miles run	81,152	64,464
Passengers carried....	1,528,753	1,251,063

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 5.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul. $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed..	@ 124/119
Smoked Good Ribbed..	„ 118/113
Smoked Fine Plain....	„ 118
Smoked Good Plain...	„ 108
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ 113/109
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ —
Unsmoked Fine Plain.	„ 108/104
Unsmoked Good Plain.	„ 103/ 95
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin.....	„ 125/123
Good Pale Thin.....	122/120
Good Pale Blanket....	„ 123/121
Good Brown Blanket..	„ 116/112
Fine Brown	„ 119/114
Good Brown	„ 114/106
Good Dark	„ 108/ 90
Barky	„ 98/ 45
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed....	„ 94/ 74
Loose	„ 96/ 50
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 112/ 99
London quotations:	
Fine Pale Crepe.....	2/4¼
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.	2/4
Catalogued for sale Pcls. (about 718 tons).	12,068
Sold Pcls. 7,860 (about 470 tons).	

At our auction which started yesterday morning there was a strong demand for nearly all grades. Competition was keen about Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, which were sold up to $125 and $123 respectively. There was an unusual demand for Unsmoked Sheet, at prices as above. Medium and lower crepes found ready buyers at prices slightly above last week's level. A few good lots of Loose and Virgin Scrap sold at very good prices.

The sale was continued this morning when the tendency in sympathy with the latest report from London was slightly firmer. A few good lots of sheet went as high as $124:

Banks' buying rate on London, 3 m/s.	2s. 4 25/32d.
Banks' buying rate on London, demand ...	2s. 4 11/32d.
Bank's buying rate on New York, demand.	56⅜d.

(Meyer and Measor.)

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$740 S.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3½ B.
Cathay, pref.....	5¾ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	160 B.
Union of Canton....	$900 B.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref...	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def...	
"Shell".....	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	29s. 3d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.05
Raub.....	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$85½ B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 85
Hongkong Wharf....	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 160 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 81 B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 80 S.
Oriental.....	Tls. 44½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 112 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 16 S.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 123 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Langkats.....	Tls. 25¼ S.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7 B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 15
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ Sa.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6.10 B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.60 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.82½ B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8½
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16.80.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 13¼
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 22¾
Padang.....	Tls. 17¼.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12.
Permata.....	Tls. 9¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 9 S.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19 S.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20 S.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong.....	Tls. 27 S.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 90 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 18 was 97 tons."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000	
Reserve Fund 22,000,000	
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the ..Chinese Government ... 3,500,000	
Reserve Fund 1,733,000	

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Paya-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	c-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,688.77
U.S.	$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 17, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	15-20
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER

WANTS CHURCHES SPARED

Pope to Protest Against Bombardment of Sanctuaries

Rome, September 13 (Delayed.)—In view of the recent aerial bombardments of Venice, Pope Benedict has renewed to Austria-Hungary his recommendation that, during the war, churches, monuments, and are treasures be spared. This wish of the Pope will be urged also by Mgr. Valfredi Ponzo, a prelate well acquainted with high Italian personages, who will soon go to Vienna as papal nuncio.

Mgr. Ponzo will fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mgr. Scapinelli to the Cardinalate.

SAVE SOLDIERS FROM FIRE

Two Hundred Rescued from a Hospital Near Ampthill

London, September 14.—Two hundred wounded soldiers were safely removed on stretchers tonight when fire broke out in the Wrest Park Military Hospital, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

The building, which was the seat of Lord Lucas, and was occupied for several years by the late Whitelaw Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain. It was badly damaged.

Villagers for miles around aided the police, firemen, and nurses in the rescue of the wounded soldiers.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing:
Monday, October 23rd

Opening Performance of
"THE WHAT NOTS?"
A variety and high class comedy company, comprising the following artistes:

"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
Master Magician and Illusionist.

"MISS IRENE BERYL"
Serio-Comic Ragtime Singer and Classical Dancer.

"CHARLEY"
Comedian, Humorist and Siffleur.

"THE WARLEYS"
Sketch Artists and Dancers
"Jack Ashore" and their latest Creation "Flirtation Waltz"

"SYLVANO LOPEZ"
Musical Director and Solo Pianist.

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For October 20th, 21st, and 22nd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
Pathe's Special War Picture
"THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN"
Taken by special permission of the French Military Authorities, depicting many interesting and thrilling incidents.
IN THREE PARTS.

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing new & popular songs.

"VULTURES"
Instructive and science series.

Also the following amusing comedies
"INGENIOUS DOMESTICS"
"COUSIN FLUFFY"
"LITTLE MORITZ AND THE BUTTERFLY"
"A READY MADE FAMILY"

Don't forget the opening night of
"THE WHAT NOTS?"
Monday, October 23rd.

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING
on
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 20th, 21st and 22nd Oct.

The Last Six Parts
of the sensational photo-play of
HAREM LIFE
"THE PURPLE IRIS"
A New Gaumont Graphic
and
The Comedy Film
"MARRIED and CREDIT"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Complete New
PROGRAMME
FOR
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
Oct. 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd
SHOWING
The 7th, 8th and 9th Episodes
OF THE
"Million Dollar Mystery"

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt Phillips Company
SECOND WEEK OF SEASON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23rd
Violet Vanbrugh's London Triumph from the New Theatre
"CAROLINE"
A delightful Comedy in 3 Acts
Title role Gertrude F. Godart

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24th
The screaming Farcical Comedy
(by request)
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th
Sir George Alexander's London success
"THE THIEF"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th
The charming Three-generation Play
"MILESTONES"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th
The most successful comedy of recent years
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th
A new and original farcical Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
By the author of
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
Booking at MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open TOMORROW (Friday)

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday & Sunday 20th, 21st and 22nd October.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

Third and Fourth Series:—entitled:
"The Secret Code"
and
"The Riddle of the Rings"

These two series consist of four parts. Each series contains a distinct story of actual happenings, and are more interesting than their predecessors, and show how cunningly rogues and crooks devise means to attain their objects.

"The Flirt."
A highly amusing comedy.

"Fatty's Debut."
Fatty is seen at his best to please his audience. It is one of the best Keystones ever produced.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 26	P.M.	Boston&New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Ksmakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.&Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 20	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 24	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	10.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 20	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 20	P.M.	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
" 27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P.&O.
Nov 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B.&S.
" 12	..	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P.&O.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P.&O.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.&Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B.&S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B.&S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B.&S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 20	7.00*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	3.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	11.30*	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 21	A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	8.00*	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 22	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 20	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	D.L.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 20	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 20	2.00	Haichow, Ichang	Ichang	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 22	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B.&S.
" 24	9.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 24	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 20	M.N.	Hankow etc,	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
" 21	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 23	M.M.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Oct 19	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 19	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Oct 19	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Oct 19	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	B.&S.	WTW
Oct 19	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
Oct 19	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 19		Ichang	1228	Br.	B.&S.	
Oct 19	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
Oct 19	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	
Oct 19		Ichi maru	680	Jap.	T.W.C.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 18	San Francisco	Ecuador	3517	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 19	Japan	Ajax	4478	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.L.Co.
" 19	Tsingtao and Dalny	Esang	827	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	616	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I.&Co.
" 19	Seattle	Hawaii maru	5980	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 19	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	F.M.A.
" 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.NCo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 20th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fass fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 21st instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tieer). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Pssage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Sunday morning.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Amoy on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 2 a.m. on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf today, the 20th instant at 6 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong will leave Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Weihaiwei for Shanghai at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via ports today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Nagasaki, at 8 a.m. yesterday, left Nagasaki, at 5 p.m. the same day, and is due at Woosung at 7 p.m. today. She will be despatched on October 21 for Hongkong via Manila, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. J. G. Petersen, Mr. C. S. Coy, Miss E. Rinne, Miss E. E. Rinne.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Rev. Mother Paoli Vanoli and Sister Leresa Pazzon.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Hose, and Mrs. Evans.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Wolf.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. R. A. Rowlatt, Mr. Bergougnu, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and family, Mr. Mirichi, Mr. Price, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. J. R. Elias, Mr. R. H. Elias, and the Misses Elias and 3 children.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. A. W. Davidson and child, and the Rev. G. A. Clayton.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. J. E. Skidmore, Mr. J. W. Finch, and Mr. G. H. Cook.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

The anticyclone becomes more important in China, and gains ground towards Shantung and Chihli. The pressure rises all over Japan. General rainfall at all the stations of Formosa. Fine and mild day in China.

19.—Extremely fine weather at Shanghai. Pressure very steady above the average. Constant notherly breezes.

Meteorological Readings
Thursday, October 19, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	766.61	767.44
" " Inches.	30.18	30.22
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-0.05	-0.84
Variation mm. for 12h.	-0.17	-0.23
Wind Direction	N	N
Wind Kilom per hour	9	14
Wind Miles	5.6	8.7
Temperature Cen	15°9	19°9
Temperature Fahr	60.6	67.8
Humidity: co	84	51
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	2
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
	Oct. 18	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 18	Japan	Anshin maru	988	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDOW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 6	New York	City of Manila	4838	Br.	M.B.K.	SOCW
Oct 18	Japan	Cordillere	107	Fr.	Cie M.M.	BX
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D.&Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D.&Co	10 p
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M.B.K.	9 p
Oct 18	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B.&S.	OD
Oct 10	Japan	Katsuura maru	1023	Jap.	M.B.Co.	HYPW
Oct 14	Hankow	Kian	729	Br.	B.&S.	BJ
Oct 16	Japan	Karonga	2932	Br	S.Tomes	B III
Oct 18	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 18	Foochow	Keelung maru	1096	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 18	Japan	Kamakura maru	3698	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Oct 18	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Oct 16	Japan	Mochaon	3727	Br.	B.&S.	BV
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	8 p
Oct 14	Hongkong	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B.&S.	HWYK
Oct 18	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R.V.F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 16	Java	Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H-C T Co.	KMAW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Volund	1178	Nor.	K.M.A.	10 p
Oct 17	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	TKDLW
Oct 17	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 18	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

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S.S. "Ecuador"	— ..... —
S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 21	..... Dec. 7
S.S. "Colombia"	— ..... —

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.. 4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..30 Dec.
MONTEAGLE..... ....11 Nov.	1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..18 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 2 Dec.	MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.
	EMPRESS OF ASIA ....17 "

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 2
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov. 20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

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WILSON MAY DESPATCH WARNING TO GERMANY

U-Boat Campaign Dangerous To Relations—Gerard Wants 1,000 Submarine Destroyers

New York, October 12.—President Wilson is expected to address a note to Germany declaring that the submarine campaign, even if lawfully carried out in proximity to the coast of the United States, is liable to produce results reacting on the relations of Germany and the United States.

Mr. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, is credited with advocating the despatch of American mails to Scandinavia in an American cruiser, and the construction of a thousand submarine destroyers to remove the impression that the United States is defenseless against submarines.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that the Dutch are unspeakably indignant at the sinking of the Bloomersdijk by the German submarine U 53. The extreme limits of the patience of the Dutch people have been reached. A Socialist journal says that the sinking of this vessel constitutes a hostile act against both the United State and the Netherlands. —*Asahi.*

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

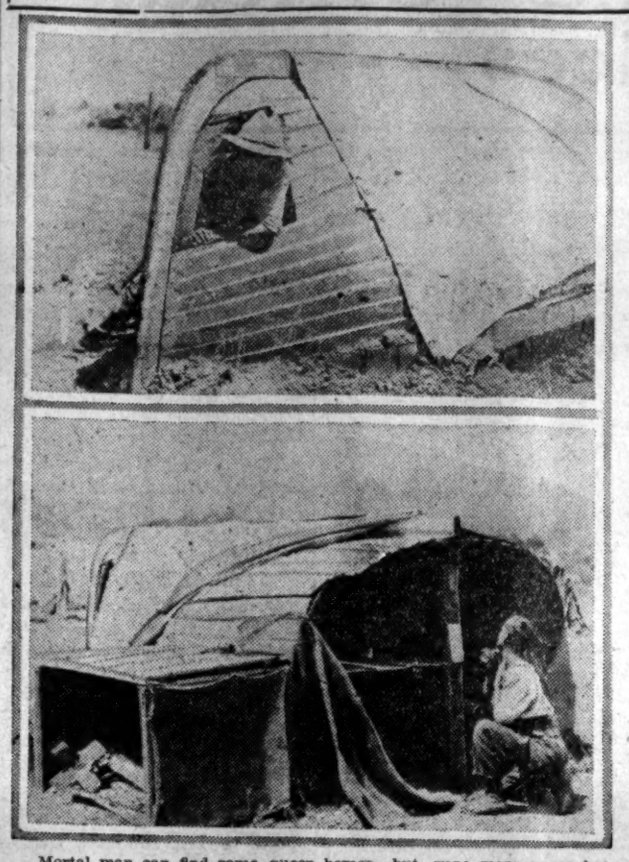
"The Morals of Marcus"

Miss Doris Phillips scored yet another triumph last night at the Lyceum Theater in her presentation of the delightful wayward Carlotta—the irresponsible wanderer from Syria, befriended by Sir Marcus Ordeyne, who, through his love, found a woman's soul.

There is but a skeleton of a plot in "The Morals of Marcus," and in the hands of less skilful players than Miss Doris Phillips and Mr. Charles Howitt (Sir Marcus), the play would often lack interest. On Carlotta, with her lisping broken English (her enunciation of "Ye-ess" must be heard to be appreciated), her irresponsibility, her craving for affection; Sir Marcus, the middle-aged historian and philosopher; Judith Mainwaring (Miss Gertrude Godart), whose love for Sir Marcus prompted the treachery which she afterwards bitterly rued; and Sebastian Pasquale (Mr. T. Gordon Blyth, (the semi-English Don Juan), fell the bulk of the work, and their genius stood the test. Stenson (Wheeler Dryden), the decrepit butler, afforded comic relief to some of the tense situations; he was ably seconded by Antoinette (Miss Lilian Stanbridge), the French maid.

Tonight the company will stage an intensely funny farcical comedy, adapted from the French, entitled "Dear Old Charlie." This highly-amusing play was originally produced at the Vaudeville Theater, London, by Charles Hawtrey, who scored a great success in the title role. Tonight "Charlie" will be impersonated by Mr. Howitt.

Queer Home of a British Tommy



Mortal man can find some queer homes, but none more queer have appeared than the home of a British Tommy at Salonica, which consists of the forward half of an abandoned boat. A canvas cover, to keep out the rain which might sweep through the opened seams, a little window, and a small woodshed attached, makes Tommy fairly comfortable.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

OFFICES TO LET

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Y.M.C.A. Giving 'Father And Son Banquet' Here

On tomorrow evening, the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association is holding a "Father and Son Banquet." There are no single tickets. They are all sold in duplicate which means that only those who have either a father or a son that they can bring with them can qualify for the event. The purpose of the event is to bring together on one evening fathers and sons in order to promote fellowship and understanding between them. The addresses given by guests of honor will have to do with the reciprocal duties of fathers and sons. Following the dinner a social program will be held in which all will have a part.

The idea is borrowed from America where on a certain day each year such dinners are held in associations throughout the leading cities. In many cases it has resulted in a better understanding between sons and their fathers and in this way has contributed to the welfare of the home. The "father" of the movement in America was Mr. R. E. Lewis, formerly of Shanghai, who is now the General Secretary of the Association in Cleveland.

TRAFALGAR ANNIVERSARY

A special service, commemorating the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, will be held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Although no official invitations have been issued the general British public is invited to attend.

A special invitation is issued to the seafaring community. The local branch of the Navy League arranged the service. The Rev. W. H. Price, who has just returned to Shanghai from Chefoo where he conducted a series of mission services, will preach the sermon.

At the close of the Cathedral service, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez will address the boys of the Cathedral School on "Our Naval Supremacy." Friends of the school and the parents of the scholars are invited to attend.

A collection will be taken at the larger gathering, the money to be divided equally between the Seamen's Mission and the Red Cross funds.

News Brevities

Mr. E. S. Little, Jr., manager of the Tientsin branch of Brunner, Mond and Co., left Tientsin on October 16, for England, by way of Siberia, to enlist. During his residence in Tientsin Mr. Little served as a lieutenant in the British Volunteer Corps.

• • •

The two-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Aird of Hankow received injuries by a fall Wednesday from which death resulted on the following day. The child was leaning against a balcony of a second story window of the Aird home when the balustrade gave way. The child fell into the concrete walk twenty feet below. Internal injuries caused his death.

• • •

Mr. Saito Tatsuro, a Tokio lawyer, has instituted suit in the higher court there for the recovery of damaged reputation. The suit names Mr. E. F. Crowe, Commercial Attache to the British Embassy in Tokio, as the defendant. Tatsuro insists upon the defendant publishing an apology in twelve Japanese papers in Tokio and Osaka, two British journals and one paper in Shanghai.

• • •

Mr. T. Raaschou, Consul-General for Denmark, returned to Shanghai, yesterday, after a vacation of five months spent at his home.

• • •

The eighth annual meeting of the members of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club will be held at the club house on October 27, at 4 p.m.

• • •

The Chinese flag was displayed throughout the Settlement, yesterday, celebrating the birthday of President Li Yuan-hung.

• • •

The China Times reports:—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce will appoint an agent at Shanghai, to attend to all the negotiations with Chinese and foreign merchants.

• • •

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett and Co., sole agents for Burroughes and Watts, Ltd., advertise that they are carrying in stock billiard tables, cloths and accessories, besides the famous patent "Burwat steel vacuum" cushions, which are sold complete, ready for fitting to any type of billiard table.

• • •

Those desiring to lay in a winter's supply of choice edibles may do so today at the auction to be conducted in the salesroom of Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. One thousand cases of selected "Del Monte" brand of provisions and groceries will be sold by auction beginning at 10 o'clock. Fancy toilet requisites also will be sold. Descriptive catalogues have been printed for the sale.

• • •

Among the passengers who returned yesterday from Tientsin on the C.N. s.s. Tungchow were:—Mr. R. A. Rowlatt, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and family, Mr. Price, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr. J. R. Elias, Mr. R. H. Elias, and the Misses Elias.

ALLIES REPLY TO U. S.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 16.—Despatches from Washington emphasize that the examination of the reply of the Allies regarding the censorship of the mails, which was published yesterday, has caused a feeling among officials that it does not satisfactorily meet the American protest. One despatch says that some officials are of the opinion that the only remedy lies in action by Congress. The New York World calls the reply impudent and evasive.

MESOPOTAMIA HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George said that he hoped shortly to issue the honors awards in connection with the operations in Mesopotamia.

LIEUT. J. A. L. ZENOR TO WED

Tokio, October 13.—Lieut. John A. Logan Zenor, U. S. N., attached to the Flagship Brooklyn, arrived in Yokohama from Kobe yesterday, having sailed from Shanghai on the Empress of Asia. His marriage to Miss Leslie McWilliams of Yokohama will take place next Monday. Lieut. Zenor is the guest of Dr. H. E. Odell at the United States Naval Hospital.

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F. S. M.C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.

Voice for Dominions In Trade Conference

Asquith Promises Nothing Will Be Done Without Taking Them Into Confidence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Donald Macmaster, M. P. for Chertsey, suggested that the Dominions should be represented on the committee which is considering the resolutions passed at the Paris economic conference. Mr. Asquith replied that it was very difficult to get representatives of the Dominions here now, but no decision will be made without taking them into full confidence.

AIR-RAID ON ISTRIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 18.—A squadron of French and Italian sea-planes yesterday raided the western coast of Istria, bombed the warships and works at Rovigno and Puntasalvare and fought some enemy aeroplanes, two of which were hit, one falling into the sea. All our machines returned safely.

Give Sir P. Sassoon The Legion of Honor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—Generalissimo Joffre has decorated Lieutenant Sir Phillip Sassoon, M. P. for Hythe, with the Legion of Honor.

"KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00

1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

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SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1980	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1936	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2305	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1685	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1138
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1832
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	600	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	631	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	437	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1204	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1132	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1:
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.27
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	5.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.31	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.24		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.38	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.23	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.30			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.58	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	18.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.56	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

An Opportunity for Householders. Auction of 1,000 Cases "Del Monte" Provisions and Groceries.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell at their SALESROOM No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD,

on

To-day, the 20th October,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Undermentioned Selected Stores,

Comprising:—

Creams, Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus, Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans, Baking Powder, Toilet And Washing Soaps, Flavouring Extracts, Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Maple Syrup, etc.

The whole will be put up in 4 and 6 Case Lots assorted.

Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1916.

11370

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesrooms Nos. 7-8 French Bund, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co's., offices

on

To-day, the 20th October,

Commencing at 3 p.m.

Superior and Useful Household Furniture, Requisites and Sundries.

Comprising

Bedroom and bathroom sets, leather couch, chairs, tables, beds, dress-stand, desk, geyser, carpet, fans, lamp, fire-irons, screen, water-colors and engravings, electric fittings, carpet, curtains, vases,

also

Tennis bats, Croquet set, trunks, telephones,

and

a saloon rifle for ball cartridges

Now on view

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.

Telephone No. 4240.

HENLI REGATTA

MOTOR BOAT RACE — All Classes

For conditions see Pink Sheet of The China Press for 15th October.

Entries to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Monday, 23rd October.

Entrance Fee $5.00 per boat.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secy.
Shanghai Rowing Club.
2 Soochow Road.

11378

DRINK SPARKLIS
Pure Aerated Waters

MANUFACTURED BY

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

FACTORY:—
No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.

Prices and Order Books on application

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers.
Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.

10607

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith saw a tiger and sneaked up behind.

Observing the beast in its left-eye was blind.

The cat caught the "Upper crust" breath from his dome—

Right-about-faced and followed Bill home.

THE BEST AMERICAN RYE WHISKEY IS "UPPER CRUST"

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

B. ROTH & CO.
Coal Merchants
21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

PRICE LIST OF SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	13.50
Japan Coal (No. 2)	12.50
Japan Coal (No. 3)	11.50
Charcoal, for 2 baskets	1.10
Firewood, 60 Bundles	1.00

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st for HONGKONG via MANILA.

Further particulars on application to C. P. O. S., LTD. Corner Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds. Telephone 1668

11249

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year.

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.
Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

STUDY AT HOME

UNDER AMERICAN PROFESSORS: BY CORRESPONDENCE IN YOUR SPARE TIME: WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH YOUR PRESENT WORK:

Accounting and Auditing	Mathematics
Architecture	Machine Drawing and Design
Bookkeeping and Accounting	Mechanical Engineering
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	Municipal Engineering
College Preparatory	Cinematograph Operating
Contracting	Railroad Engineering
Civil Engineering	Reinforced Concrete
Electro-Mechanical Engineering	Steam Engineering
Electrical Engineering	Structural Engineering
General LAW	Surveying Work
	Shorthand and Typewriting
	Telephone Engineering

Write for our special SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
Established 1897: 830,000 Successful Students.
78 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Winter Overcoats
New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

S.M. Police Sports.

In aid of the Shanghai Wounded Fund. To be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Saturday, Oct. 21st, at 1.30 p.m., sharp. Over 30 Events. 144 Competitors.

Entrance $1.

11386

THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Local Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th October to the 1st November, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Local Board,

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

11241

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.
CHEESE
Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger

11389

New French War Loan

THE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11314

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, being Tls. 0.25 per share, payable on the 31st October, 1916, to Shareholders on record on the 25th October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRAND BROS. & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

11388

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE above Association, having opened a Fire Insurance Department, is prepared to issue policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary

Shanghai, 17th October, 1916.

11385

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, Today, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.

11277

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, two cosy furnished bedrooms and sitting-room, use of kitchen, or board, in private house. Very moderate terms. 2 Wayside Road.

11390

TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.

11358

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in private family, by German lady, one furnished room, with board. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

11381 O 20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, detached house, with 10 rooms, at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha

11384 O 25

MATRIMONIAL

NEUTRAL, aged 27, known businessman in Shanghai, desires to meet young lady (European nationality) of good birth, with some means, with view to matrimony. Discretion assured. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

11374

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT Bookkeeper offers his services for 2 or 3 hours daily. Please apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an intelligent Chinese typist, $20 to start with, good prospects for advancement. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

11393

WANTED immediately, by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., lady stenographer. Must be thoroughly competent.

11383 O 20

ADVERTISER has established an Insurance Company, and is prepared to take partner who can invest ten thousand taels and be manager. Apply to Box No. 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

11375 O 20

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 20

FINANCIAL

SPECULATION; Partner wanted, with a cash capital of Tls. 4,000 for a speculative business about a one-thousandth part as risky as gambling in shares. A fortune can be made in a short while on the above investment. Only those who mean business immediately and are willing to take the quantitative risk, need apply to Box No. 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

11372 O 22

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, a music teacher, to give lessons on guitar to a gentleman. Reply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

11382 O 20

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

HAND-PRESS, suitable for baling skins or other commodities. Little used and in very good condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

11392 O 22

WANTED: Good second-hand, four-cylinder, light-weight marine motor, with reverse gear. Apply, stating price and particulars, to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

11394 O 22

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

WANTED: second-hand ricsha, with pneumatic tyres, in good condition. Reply, stating price, to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

WANTED, for race days, a house-boat with 3 or 4 bunks. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 22 Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.